SUFFRAGE NEWS
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INTERNATIONAL
POLITICAL, SOCIAL
ECONOMIC, INDUSTRIAL

The Woman's Journal

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COUNCIL MEETING TO PLAN SERVICE MOST SUCCESSFUL

Women From All Parts of Country Make Remarkable Exposition of Desire to Aid Country In Crisis

SEC. BAKER TO DELIVER ADDRESS AT MASS MEETING

Washington.—Secretary of War Baker will deliver the principal address at the mass meeting which will close the conference of the Executive Council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, being held in Washington Feb. 23-25. Secretary Baker will speak on the broad subject of conservation and the elimination of economic waste.

The Suffrage Council was called to outline plans for effective service by the 2,000,000 women of the National American Woman Suffrage Association in the event of war. Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the Association, in calling this conference, said it was not enough for women, in the face of a national crisis, to make mere protestations of loyalty to the government, but that they should devise some plan of assistance, definite in scope and character, which they could guarantee to perform.

Officials of the Association expressed their pleasure at being able to announce that Secretary Baker will address the mass meeting. Under present circumstances a Cabinet officer assumes a delicate responsibility when speaking in public. The Secretary of War, however, in accepting the invitation, was fully aware that the National American Woman Suffrage Association is hoping earnestly that this country will not be involved in war, and does not wish to foment a war psychology, but that it is aware that, if war should come, women should know what they can do to aid the government, and the government should know what it can depend upon them to do.

Secretary Baker's address on the elimination of economic waste is expected to deal with what all nations have come to regard as fundamental for both war and peace. Until recently there has been much earnest endeavor in the United States to convince the public that preparedness for peace is fully as important as preparation for war.

This effort to prepare for peace has manifested itself in Congress in bills affecting export trade, the mobilization of finance, conservation and social service. It has come to be recognized that the same measures which prepare the country for peace are precisely those that are fundamental in times of great national stress.

The meeting of the executive council of the National American Woman Suffrage Association has resulted in an illuminating exposition of the varied capacities in which women will be found valuable in time of national stress. Aside from the direct bearing it may have on affairs of national importance at this time, the conference is giving the whole country a graphic idea of the great part which women play in the daily life and business of the United States.

Practically the whole country was represented at the council conference.

The Program

The National Board held an informal reception at 8 P. M., Feb. 22, to members of the Executive Council, at the headquarters.

Friday, Feb. 23

10 A. M.—Executive session of the Council. Survey of Federal and State Campaigns, Mrs. Catt. Report Washington Committee, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Park, Mrs. Gardener; financial report, Mrs. Rogers; report Leslie Estate.

1 P. M.—Luncheon.

2.30 P. M.—What policy shall be adopted and what assistance given to pending State campaigns? What policy shall be adopted for future federal work? General discussion.

Saturday Feb. 24

10 A. M.—The National Crisis and Woman's Responsibility toward it, Mrs. Catt: What can the National and its auxiliaries do? Proposals of plans. Free discussion.

1 P. M.—Buffet lunch.

2.30 P. M.—Continued discussion.

8 P. M.—Reception.

Sunday, Feb. 25

2.30 P. M.—Meeting Poli's Theatre.

The intention is to present to the government the plan adopted and to ask Secretary Baker to accept the offer.

8 P. M.—Informal reception at Headquarters.

Watch for Worcester Post Suffrage Supplement in newsstand edition of this issue of the Journal.

Present Government to Continue in Danish Isles

Washington, D. C.—Without a roll call the U. S. House of Representatives passed on Feb. 19 the bill to continue temporarily the present government in the Danish West Indies.

Under the Danish Government, women of the islands enjoyed full suffrage, and according to the bill passed by the House, this state of enfranchisement would continue.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton

Arkansas House Aids Suffrage

A bill to let women vote in the primaries has passed the lower house in Arkansas. Press dispatches say that this is equivalent to full suffrage, since in Arkansas to secure the Democratic nomination practically amounts to election. This measure does not require a constitutional amendment.

Both branches of the last Arkansas Legislature voted for an amendment granting full suffrage to women, but it was not submitted ,owing to the technical difficulties in the way of amending the constitution. The full suffrage amendment was introduced again this year, but was again blocked in the same way. The new bill may get around the difficulty.

Miss Josephine Miller of Little Rock, national suffrage organizer, is reported as saying:

"I have never seen any State where the sentiment for suffrage has grown so rapidly and is now such a power as in Arkansas.

"At meetings in Marianna and Pine Bluff we had the most prominent men in the city make addresses, and we are very much encouraged.

"We believe that when Arkansas gets its new constitution it will contain a clause giving women the right to vote."

Miss Rankin To Lecture

New York, N. Y.—On March 2, at 8.30 P. M., the Honorable Jeannette Rankin will give her first speech since her election at Carnegie Hall, New York City. She is to speak on "Let the People Know."

EMPIRE STATE HOUSE DECIDES FOR REFERENDUM

Second Time Within Two Years Lower Body Gives Large Majority for Submission to Voters—Summary Action on Literacy Clause

By the magnificent majority of 124 to 10, the lower house of the New York Legislature has passed the joint resolution to submit to the voters a constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women.

The measure passed the last Legislature by a sweeping majority of both houses. If it now passes the Senate, it will go to the voters at the next general election.

When it came up in the lower house on Feb. 13, Assemblyman Welsh of Albany offered an amendment to limit suffrage (for men and women both) to those who can read and write English. New York has no literacy test for men, and the practical effect of Welsh's amendment, if adopted, would have been to introduce an element of dispute, and also to postpone submission, as the suffrage amendment (which must pass two Legislatures in succession) was passed by the last Legislature without any such clause. One Assemblyman said, in an emphatic speech:

"There is not a man here whose party did not pledge him to vote for this woman suffrage amendment in its present form. If you fail to vote for it, you fail in your promise to your constituents. If you live up to your party platforms, you must reject this tricky amendment, that has no other purpose than to sidetrack the main issue, and cheat the women of this State of their rights to have this question taken before the voters for settlement next November."

Welsh's amendment was overwhelmingly defeated, and the suffrage amendment carried.

LARGE MAJORITY IN TEXAS HOUSE

Women-Filled Galleries Applaud As Vote Totals 76 to 56—Lively Debate on Question.

The Texas House of Representatives gave a substantial majority for the constitutional amendment granting full suffrage to women.

The Galveston News says:

"After an all-day debate, with the galleries crowded with applauding women, the resolution received 76 ayes and 56 noes.

"The galleries were conspicuously animated throughout the long debate, rounds of applause being given all speakers for the resolution."

Baker of Hood said all other great reforms have been accomplished only after years of persistence, and that he intends to continue his advocacy of woman suffrage till it wins.

Bryan said the opponents could not give one logical reason. Kansas, Colorado, Oregon and Washington are now without saloons.

Beard of Harris, objected to dragging women into the mire of politics.

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Nebraska Senate Hears Lively Suffrage Debate

Lincoln, Neb.—A largely attended and enthusiastic hearing was held on the evening of Feb. 15 before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Speakers for and against the pending partial suffrage bill kept the atmosphere electrified.

Speakers for the bill were Prof. George Howard of the University of Nebraska, Rev. Mr. Wetherly of Lincoln, Miss Alice Howell, Miss Harbek of the State University; Mrs. Halleck Rose, Mrs. Draper Smith and Mrs. J. M. Metcalf of Omaha, and other women from different parts of the State.

Miss Minnie Bronson, of New York, was on deck as usual for the opposition. About five other antis were present.

A Lincoln pastor, the Rev. Mr. Wetherly, mentioned that Miss Bronson was hired to come and speak against the women of the State, who were actuated in their plea for the ballot by disinterested motives.

Two hundred and fifty women marched en masse from a downtown hotel to the State House and attended the afternoon session of the Senate. There were representatives from all parts of the State, including a delegation of 65 women from Omaha.

The banquet meeting at noon was said to be one of the liveliest suffrage meetings ever held in the State. Following an enthusiastic talk by the presiding officer, the entire body of women took up the slogan, "Do it now," and sallied forth to the State House.

Comments heard after the hearing show how high the feeling on both sides is running.

"They say that the spirit of the antis made up for their small representation, which consisted of six women," said Mrs. H. C. Sumney, "but the marked enthusiasm at the suffrage luncheon when 250 women were present before we went to the Senate, not to mention the fact that many of the suffragists stood in the crowded aisles listening intently for three hours, speaks for itself for the suffragists' spirit."

That teachers do not want the vote, a statement made by Miss Bronson, is refuted by statistics gathered by Mrs. E. L. Burke and Mrs. James Richardson last week, according to Mrs. Sumney. "Acording to their investigation three-fourths of the teachers are for suffrage."

Many suffrage petitions inundated the Senate chamber on Feb. 16, and a message was read from Mayor James Dahlman to Minnie B. Davis, telling how glad he is that suffrage is coming.

Pay Tribute to Susan B. Anthony

Suffragists of Washington paid tribute to the memory of Susan B. Anthony, on her birthday, Feb. 15. At the Headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper read extracts from Miss Anthony's biography. Mrs. Walter McNab Miller told of personal experiences with the suffrage leader. Prof. W. C. Arnett told of her efforts to hold the first suffrage convention in this city. After being refused permission to use the House of Representatives or the Smithsonian Institution for the convention, she obtained the use of a private hall and held the first suffrage convention in the national capital in 1869.

Miss Alice Paul was the speaker at a birthday celebration at the headquarters of the Congressional Union.

LEGISLATORS OF MINNESOTA HEAR TWO MEASURES

Constitutional and Statutory Suffrage Both Recommended by House Election Committee—Vote Expected February 21

In common with Ohio, Minnesota is suffering from an embarrassment of riches in the matter of suffrage bills. Two bills have been introduced in the Legislature, one asking for constitutional and one for statutory suffrage, and after hearing the arguments of the proponents of both, the Minnesota House elections committee has decided to recommend both bills and let the question be fought out on the floor.

Mrs. Andreas Ueland, President of the Minnesota Woman Suffrage Association, favors the Presidential bill which was introduced in the House at her request by Representative W. I. Nolan and backed by a committee composed of Representatives W. I. Norton, Claude Solthwick and A. S. Larson. Senator Ole Sageng, who has repeatedly introduced in the Senate amendments asking for constitutional suffrage for the Minnesota women was the backer of the Presidential bill in the Senate.

Owing to the extreme difficulties surrounding the passage of any amendment to the Minnesota constitution, which requires a majority of all the votes cast at any election, the women representing the State Association believe that it is a waste of time and money to endeavor to put over a suffrage amendment until the Constitution itself shall have been amended.

Representative A. M. Peterson of Itasca County introduced the bill for a constitutional amendment at the instigation of another small group of suffragists, but it is believed by Mrs. Ueland and her board that Mr. Peterson is entirely sincere in a desire to further woman suffrage and that he honestly thinks the amendment could be carried.

The fact develops that most of the men on the Elections Committee, while agreeing with Mrs. Ueland that the constitutional bill is inexpedient at this time, are such good suffragists that they feel they cannot afford to break their record and vote against any suffrage measure. Hence they report both bills for action of the House.

Both bills will come before the House on the same day and are slated for a vote in that body, Wednesday, Feb. 21, too late for report in this issue.

Suffrage Wins In Maine House 113 to 35

The constitutional amendment for full woman suffrage passed the lower house in Maine on Feb. 21, by a vote of 113 to 35. Its passage through the Senate seems certain.

In several press reports, the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage was stated to have passed one house of the Maine Legislature by a unanimous vote. This was a mistake. The Judiciary Committee had reported in its favor by a unanimous vote.

FRANCHISE WILL COME WHEN WAR ENDS

London, Eng.—As soon as the war is finished, woman suffrage will come as a matter of course, is the opinion of John Hodge, minister of labor in the British present cabinet.

"Our women have done well in the war, and when peace comes they will surely get their reward in having the franchise extended to them," says Mr. Hodge.

Governor Cox of Ohio

FINEST HUMANE BUREAU IN UNION

Wyoming Has Effective System of Ministering to Its Unfortunate Inhabitants South Dakota and Utah Study Her Plan Before Establishing Their Own

Cheyenne, Wyo.—All the humane work conducted in Wyoming is under the direct supervision of a State Bureau, which has an ample appropriation set aside for its use every year by the Legislature. Its work is comprehensive, reaching into all corners of the State, helping unfortunate children, and investigating causes of misery.

Dr. William O. Stillman, president of the American Humane Association, states that Wyoming's method of handling its humane problems is one of the finest in the country. Neighboring States have begun to take notice of the Wyoming plan. Kenneth Sellers, secretary to Governor Peter Norbeck of South Dakota, recently wired to the chief agent of the Humane Bureau asking him to come to Pierre and speak for a bill before the South Dakota Legislature which, if passed, would establish a bureau there.

Utah, also, is investigating systems of humane work, and has studied the Wyoming plan with care. Governor J. B. Kendrick, in a letter to Governor Bamberger of Utah, says:

"The Wyoming system of State supervision of humane work has been thoroughly tried out, and brought to a high state of effectiveness. From my observation as Governor the past two years, I do not see how the system could be improved."

North Dakota Asks Congressional Action

The Legislature of North Dakota has asked Congress to submit the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage to the States. Like action had already been taken by several other enfranchised States, as recorded last week.

"SHOW DEVOTION AND MAINTAIN DISCIPLINE"

Minister of Pubic Instruction For France Thus Describes Women Teachers Now Employed by the Thousands—Good Results Follow

Paris.—René Viviani, Minister of Public Instruction for France, in a communication to the New York Times, reports that many women are now teaching in the French schools.

The minister says:

"In most boys' schools women teachers were called in to the number of about 650. This innovation has given the best possible results.

"Similar conditions prevailed in the primary schools, where the drain on the staff was even greater. It is estimated that the teachers mobilized throughout the country would furnish two army corps. Women teachers were called in here, also, bringing the total up to about 15,000. I am glad to state that the women teachers have shown the same devotion and competency and maintained the same discipline as their male colleagues."

Mrs. Cora Bussey Hillis, president of the Iowa Child Welfare Association, is attending the sessions of the State Legislature, working for an appropriation for the establishment of a Child Welfare Station in Iowa.

OHIO IS 14th STATE TO LET WOMEN VOTE FOR PRESIDENT

Reynolds Bill Passes House 72 to 50, and Senate 20 to 16, in Spite of Efforts to Defeat It—Holden Full Suffrage Bill Pending

WOMEN NOW A FACTOR IN 120 ELECTORAL VOTES

The bill giving presidential suffrage to women has passed both branches of the Ohio Legislature. This makes the fourteenth State in which women can vote for the Chief Magistrate of the republic, and raises the number of votes from the suffrage States in the Electoral College to 120.

Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, President of the Ohio W. S. A., sends us the following account of the exciting events that led up to the passage of the bill.

"Representative Platt of Ashtabula County, acting under the instructions of the Republicans of the House of Representatives, introduced on Jan. 16, a bill providing for presidential suffrage for women. Mr. Reynolds from Cuyahoga County introduced a bill amending the school law, which provides that women may vote for school officers, by adding three words, "and presidential electors." Another section of the same law, providing for registration, was amended by adding three words "or presidential electors." The Reynolds Bill, therefore, consisted only of six words. The drawing of this bill was one of the cleverest things ever done, because it was impossible to amend it.

"The Platt Bill was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, which was exceedingly friendly. The Reynolds Bill was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Thrilling Moments

The most exciting moments in our legislative work came on Jan. 30, when the Committee on Privileges and Elections had our bill under consideration. A majority of the committee was for reporting it favorably. In the poll which the suffragists had been making for months, Mr. Baum of Akron had been recorded as in favor. He had promised the suffragists of Summit County to vote for the bill. He had told Mr. Reynolds that he would vote for it. It therefore seemed that the bringing out of the favorable report would be simply a matter of form. However, when the vote was taken in committee, Mr. Baum voted against it. Mr. Shinn, an ardent supporter, was absent. They were about to compromise by reporting the measure out without recommendation. But several newspaper women were in the committee room, and Mrs. Deming, our State treasurer, who was in Columbus attending the convention of Ohio dailies, had hopes that Mr. Shinn might be found. Unfamiliar with the capitol, she suggested to Miss Mulhauser of Cleveland that she try to find him. Miss Mulhauser was our Captain Rowan, for she carried the message to Garcia, and soon returned with the man himself. They came running breathlessly to the room before the committee had adjourned. Mr. Shinn was greatly mortified that he had forgotten the meeting. Mr. Baum, because he had promised to vote for us, moved a reconsideration, and Mr. Shinn's vote secured a favorable committee report. It was a close shave, but we won.

Vicious Interests Get Busy

"The vicious interests now became alarmed, and the lobby began pouncing on our men. One nice old man from a wet county stood them off a day and a half, and finally, after he had been through almost a third degree scene, came to us with perspiration on his forehead, and in a trembling voice said he would have to vote against us. We could not feel anything but pity for him.

Hearings Pro and Con

"The antis, with Mrs. Talbott of Dayton and Miss Lucy Price, had had a hearing in the House on Jan. 23. The suffragists had not meant to have a hearing, but the committee asked for one, and it was held Jan. 25, with Miss Hauser, Miss Grace Drake of Cleveland and Miss Florence Allen as speakers. The committee reported favorably the next morning.

Effort to Bother Suffragists and Drys

The liquor men were determined to do all possible to defeat us, and Senator Holden introduced a bill which provided for the submission of full suffrage to the voters in 1917. This was done to embarrass the suffragists and the drys, since the wets and drys are to go before the voters at the fall election.

"The suffragists wanted the Holden bill referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections in the Senate; the antis and the wets wanted it to go to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, which was not friendly. It was sent to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Galleries Are Packed

"The Reynolds bill for presidential suffrage came to vote in the House on Feb. 1. The galleries were packed hours before the House opened.

The antis had summoned some women from Cincinnati, Dayton and Columbus, and demanded a hearing in the Senate on the Holden bill, but, as the Holden bill had not yet been brought out, there was nothing for them to have a hearing on, and they came over to the House, and were consulting with our opponents as to action. Women anti-suffragists are not necessarily against temperance legislation, but they are against suffrage, and the organized wet men are as a rule against suffrage. Hence they are friends, and one helps the other and one uses the other.

Vote Stands 72 to 50

"After an hour or more of discussion, during which only two men spoke for the bill, all the time having been purposely given to the opponents, the vote was taken, and resulted in 72 for, to 50 against.

The wet lobby was working like mad outside the door, and persuaded four men at the last moment to change their vote.

Republicans Mostly in Favor

"All the Republicans outside of Cincinnati, save two, voted for the suffragists. The per cent. of Republicans voting for us was 89, of Democrats, 55.

"No vote taken in this Legislature had aroused so much interest. At times the tension was very great, and when the vote was announced the excitement was such that the House took a ten minutes' recess, in order that people might talk it over.

Anti-Suffrage Strategy Foiled

"When we were safely through the House, the men who had predicted a defeat there began immediately to say we would never get through the Senate. The plan nwas to hurry the Holden bill for the submission of full suffrage through the Senate, and get it to the

(Continued on page 44.)

Porto Rico Women May Not Vote

Washington, D. C.—Women of Porto Rico have been denied the franchise, according to the citizenship bill just passed by Congress.

As once accepted, the provision defined qualified voters in the island as citizens of the United States, 21 years of age or over, who exercise the right of suffrage at the first election, or who can qualify thereafter by demonstrating that they are able to read and write Spanish or English. There was no reference to sex.

A prolonged filibuster was threatened by members opposed to equal suffrage; so that the women were finally barred out, while almost all men were admitted.

Offices of Commission Chosen

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, on behalf of the Leslie Suffrage Commission, has leased the fifteenth floor of the Burrell Building, 171 Madison Avenue, at Thirty-third Street, to be used as administrative offices of the commission.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association occupies the fourteenth floor of the same building for its national headquarters.

BREEZY BITS FROM THE CAPITAL

News and Gossip Wherein Happenings Great and Small Are Related by Mrs. Moque

Last week's suffrage talk by Mrs. Harper at headquarters, 1626 Rhode Island avenue, the "House of Hospitality," was particularly interesting, as Wednesday was St. Valentine's Day, and also the seventieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Miss Anthony was born February 15, and had she lived would have been 96 years old. Mrs. Harper, knowing intimately both these famous women, indulged in many happy anecdotes. She spoke feelingly of the noted pioneer's last days. One morning, Mrs. Harper having been consulting her on the great work which filled both their hearts, Miss Anthony suddenly spoke, with her strong voice and old invincible will, "If it is a possible thing to come back and be with you, I shall be there!" she declared firmly.

Miss Anthony Desired Suffrage Home

One of Miss Anthony's cherished desires has already been fulfilled—a suffrage home in Washington and suitable headquarters for the work in New York City. "This beautiful home of suffrage in the Capital City and the splendid buildings of appropriate number and size, together with the large and fully equipped printing office of the Woman Suffrage Publishing Company," Mrs. Harper said, "would fill Miss Anthony's soul with joy at the realization of her fondest hopes."

Dr. Shaw's years of arduous labor for suffrage were described, and, as an instance of her marvellous vitality, the fact was told that one hot summer Dr. Shaw during a suffrage campaign attended 200 meetings, on almost consecutive days, living in hotels by day and sleeping at night in a Pullman car on her way to the next place.

Birthday Observed

On the evening of Feb. 15, the Anthony League gave an enjoyable entertainment at headquarters, at which the President, Mrs. Anna E. Hendly, presided, to celebrate Miss Anthony's birthday. Besides a lecture by Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Kent and others gave personal reminiscences of the great leader. The audience was also entertained by Mr. Roy Gilder, the noted tenor, who sang several solos.

Miss O'Toole for Prohibition

Miss Mary O'Toole, whose picture appeared in the Journal of Feb. 10, made an eloquent plea last week before the House District Committee, as one of the representatives of the Referendum Committee of the Washington Chamber of Commerce. Miss O'Toole stated frankly that, while she would vote for prohibition, because she "believed it would benefit the masses," she wanted primarily the "privilege of voting for it." "I am here to argue for a referendum on every question—prohibition, taxes, anything and everything affecting the rights of the people of the District," she declared.

Colonel John G. Capers, former Commissioner of Internal Revenue, D. C.; Mr. Henry E. Davis, District Attorney, and Mr. Wm. M. Gude, prominently identified with the Retail Merchants' Association of this city, all warmly seconded Miss O'Toole's able argument. Mr. Davis stated it to be his opinion that "there should be no discrimination in the community. I would permit every inhabitant, male and female, over twenty-one years of age to vote."

Margaret Wilson a Sentinel?

Miss Margaret Woodrow Wilson is a "silent working suffragist." Among the list of incorporators on the charter of the newly-formed "Community Organization" is her name. The stated object of the corporation is "The promotion of community organization and activity through the free public schools." Of the nine incorporators Miss Wilson is the only woman; she with the others will act as a trustee of the corporation for the first year.

Inauguration Festivities Curtailed

The biting wind and cold weather experienced in Washington for weeks past necessitated stopping the work of constructing the grand stands for viewing the inaugural parade for a few days. It was apprehensively believed that the President, owing to the war scare, would curtail all the festivities consequent to his second term. However, such fears have been set at rest by Mr. Wilson himself. Work was begun again and progress made on the stands until the recent heavy snow storm once more put an end temporarily to the labor.

This winter the capital has been given a taste of the coldest weather experienced in years. As it is feared that the Weather Man is getting ready for the abominable article usually inflicted upon us about March 4, officials of the Inaugural Parade Committee, having due consideration for the health and comfort of the Chief Executive, are said to be having constructed a glass enclosed space in the centre of the Court of Honor in front of the White House, from which the President, in warmth and comfort, can review the marching thousands, even if "the stormy winds do blow." Mr. Wilson himself has jokingly asserted more than once that he knows he "isn't handsome." But few living men, even the handsomest, have ever before been "put in a glass case."

The Mayor of Umatilla

The copy of an Oregon paper showing a picture of the new Mayor of Umatilla, with her Recorder and feminine Town Council, has been received in Washington. The lady not only had the audacity to run for Mayor, but to run against her own "friend-husband," and to beat him in the race. When one of the many disgusted male office-seekers cuttingly inquired, "Why did women need to put up their own ticket?" the new Mayor answered promptly, and to the point, "Because, my dear sir, women were tired of masculine inefficiency." The gentleman asked nothing more.

Suffragists Visit Cardinal Gibbons

In Roman Catholic circles much interest was aroused last week by the visit of suffragists from New York, Philadelphia and Washington, who journeyed to Baltimore to have a promised audience with Cardinal Gibbons. Miss Janet Richards of Washington was the principal speaker. Her power and eloquence, years of experience as a lecturer and recognized ability in marshalling facts, made her an ideal advocate for the cause.

The result of the interview is reported to have been encouraging; and it is believed that the audience with the prelate will surely bear good fruit. Miss Anthony herself gave suffragists the admonition — "Educate—Agitate—Organize!" To which words of counsel she might have added by way of encouragement—"Home wasn't built in a day!"

Alice Lee Moque.

TEXAS HOUSE GIVES FAVORABLE MAJORITY

(Continued from page 43)

Mendell spoke of the 500,000 negro women who, he said, would be given the ballot in Texas. He characterized woman suffrage as a "fad".

Blackmon said the cause is just and finally is certain to prevail; that we will have better schools, purer politics and better living conditions with women suffrage.

Miller of Dallas urged that Southern women not be taken down from the pedestal where the chivalry of Texas and the South has placed them.

Laney of Dallas, said the first question to be considered in a political matter is, is it morally right; that this question is right; that Texas led the South in the railroad commission and many matters of legislation, and should take the lead in adopting woman suffrage. He said it was a transparent fallacy and a fundamental absurdity to say woman has not the capacity to cast a ballot.

Peddy said if our politics is so "rotten" we can not trust our mothers therein, we had better get out ourselves. He favored letting the women come in and help the men clean up.

Upchurch said he could see no reason for the opposition.

Mr. McCoy argued that it is fundamentally just, and a thing to which women are entitled, not as a privilege, but as a right.

Mr. Yantis defied any person to show a right that men have to vote where that same right can not be shown for women. He also stressed the fact that woman suffrage is a national democratic platform demand.

Mr. Dunnam said woman has special privileges already of far greater value than a vote.

Mr. Woods, argued that woman is entitled to the ballot as a matter of right.

Mr. Bagley spoke of the crumbling Roman empire, beginning with the appearance of women in the galleries and corridors of the Roman senate, and the assumption, by those women, of roles outside their spheres. To take woman from the sphere in which God has placed her, might bring about the undermining of the home, the church and the government.

Mr. Thomason of El Paso said 30 per cent. of the women of this country are now making their own living. When these women are put back in homes by the opponents of woman suffrage, he will be ready to listen to their arguments about woman's sphere being the home. He considered it the height of absurdity to say that although women are earning their living in almost all lines of human endeavor they have no right to help make the laws of the country. He added that Texas has a white man's primary, and suggested the possibility of having a "white woman's primary" in answer to the argument of Negro women voting. He appealed to representatives to submit the resolution to the voters.

IMPROVEMENT LEAGUE BEAUTIFIES PARK

Livingston, Mont.—A mass meeting under the auspices of the newly-formed Civic Improvement League was held here on Feb. 9 to formulate further plans for the raising of funds with which to beautify the new city park. A large sum of money has already been raised for the purpose, but it is planned to add at least $2,000 more.

Jane Addams says: "We have divided politics, like religion, too much off in a place by itself. It is only as we follow our causes conscientiously into politics that we shall get our humanitarian measures brought to pass."

CARDINAL GIBBONS MAY SHIFT VIEWS

Tells Delegation of Catholic Suffragists His Mind Is Open To Conviction — Will Give Subject Earnest Consideration

Baltimore, Md.—Cardinal Gibbons, for years a strong "anti," has declared himself to be open to conviction.

The statement was made to a group of Catholic suffragists who visited the Cardinal last week. The women, numbering twenty-four and representing Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore, pleaded with the Cardinal to support suffrage. While he withheld all promises, he said he would give the subject earnest thought, and that his "mind is open to conviction."

"This question of suffrage for women is most important and far-reaching," he told his questioners. "Women's sphere in the world is becoming daily more influential. They have done more than the men to develop and Christianize the human race. But it is hard for a man who has entertained decided views on a subject for fifty years to change those views."

Miss Richards' Argument

Miss Janet Richards, of Washington, who was the chief spokeswoman, called the attention of Cardinal Gibbons to the address of Mgr. Russell to the anti-suffragists' convention in Washington, in which the cardinal was quoted as saying that women should stay at home.

"How can eight million women and girl workers of the United States stay at home?" asked Miss Richards. "They are bread winners. They are the makers of homes. They want the ballot in order to protect homes which they make and support."

Mrs. Pendergast, wife of the city controller of New York, argued for women and the home.

Miss Sara McPike, president of St. Catherine's Welfare Society of New York, urged suffrage for working women.

Other members of the visiting delegation were: Mrs. James Billington, Jersey City; Miss Bennett, Brooklyn; Mrs. O'Gorman Stanton and Mrs. Schuyler Warren, New York; Mrs. Johnston, Boston; Miss Jane Campbell, Philadelphia; Mrs. Marvin Gasch, Washington.

Miss Richards said that she was herself supporting twelve persons, including three men. One of her arguments which seemed to impress the Cardinal was that the anti-suffragists "principally oppose us because they fear the Catholic women's vote."

The women were encouraged by the Cardinal's declaring himself open to conviction, and went away very happy. Mrs. Nora L. Myer, one of the delegation, declared at the close that she felt "ten inches higher."

VOTE TO DECIDE ROAD QUESTION

Belzoni, Miss.—In an election held here on Feb. 10 to decide which of three roads should be used for bringing the new county concrete highway into the town, women voted along with the men. The vote was a tie, and another election may soon be held.

A MODEST LAWYER

From Boston Transcript

Client: "How much will your opinion be worth in this case?" Lawyer: "I am too modest to say. But I can tell you what I'm going to charge you."

WOMEN CAN'T VOTE ON CONVENTION

In Massachusetts, the Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported adversely on Feb. 14, on the petition to have the word "people" defined as including women, when the people vote on the findings of the coming constitutional convention. Senator McLaughlin of Suffolk and Representatives Murphy of Holyoke and Winston of Boston dissented from the adverse report.

The next day, before galleries filled with women, the House of Representatives defeated, 94 to 31, a motion by Mr. Odlin of Lynn to postpone action on the committee report until Wednesday, in order to hear from the Supreme Court (which had been asked for an opinion) whether the Legislature had power to grant the request of the petitioners. Mr. Fitz Henry Smith of Boston said that they did not want to do it, whether they could or not, and Mr. Burr took the same view, while Martin Hays favored the women's side.

A roll call was refused, only 22 voting for it, and the adverse report of the committee was accepted by a voice vote, many who were not unfriendly to suffrage voting no because they were in doubt on the question of constitutionality.

INDIANA HOUSE COMMITTEE HEARS LIVELY DEBATE

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Judiciary Committee of the House heard a lively debate on equal suffrage last week, when a meeting supposedly called for the especial benefit of the anti-suffragists was turned into rout for them.

Mrs. Lucius B. Swift, of Indianapolis, spoke against the partial suffrage bill, and asserted that the average Indiana woman did not desire the vote, but chose rather to give all her time to the home and children. (Why wasn't Mrs. Swift at home?)

Miss Minnie Bronson argued that 93 per cent. of the women of Indiana do not want the ballot, because only 7 per cent. of the women are in organized suffrage clubs. She urged that a referendum of the question of partial suffrage for women be submitted to a referendum of the male voters.

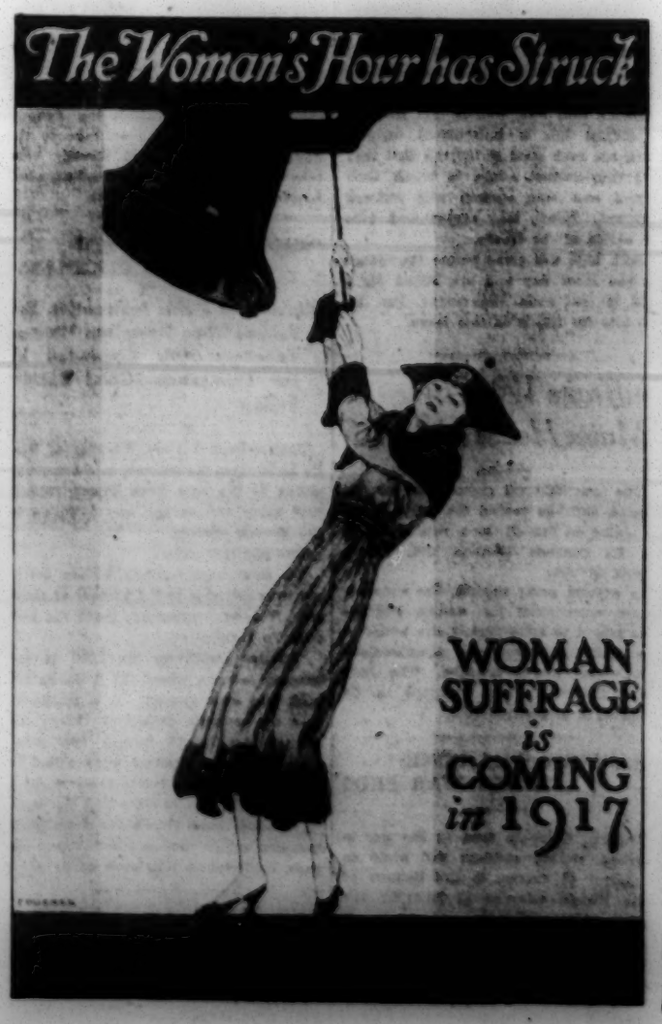
Charles McLean of Iowa, made a long address against equal suffrage. He also demanded a referendum. Chairman Vesey of the committee protected McLean, and prevented the suffragists from putting questions to the orator. But members of the house committee put several direct questions to him. R. A. Brown asked McLean why it was that suffrage, once adopted, never had been repealed. Mr. McLean's voice was lost in the roar of applause, but all he said was, "I will tell you why——"

The "why" was not forthcoming. The query remained unanswered.

Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, in a speech replete with wit, told the legislators how partial suffrage had worked in Illinois. It looked to her as if more than 7 per cent. of the women wanted the ballot when almost 900,000 Illinois women voted for President in the 1916 election.

Charles A. Bookwalter, former mayor of Indianapolis, said: "Suffrage for women is right, and so it is inevitable."

The partial suffrage bill is still "hanging fire." The Senate has passed favorably upon it. The House has the Senate bill still in committee, and the amended House bill to be brought to third reading.



CAMPAIGN IN MARYLAND STARTS

National Association Calls State Wide Convention for Feb. 27

The National Association has called a conference convention to be held in Baltimore on Feb. 27, which will be attended by prominent women who will be in Washington at that time.

The Baltimore conference convention is the result of a series of events which have been taking place in Maryland suffrage circles. The Just Government League, which is the Maryland State organization, and has hitherto been affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, at a quarterly meeting held Jan. 24, at Elkridge, decided to withdraw from the National Association, and passed the following resolutions, which affected such withdrawal:

"Whereas, There are two National Associations for the promotion of woman suffrage, and

"Whereas, The Membership of the Just Government League has divided opinions with regard to the policies proposed by the two associations,

"Whereas, At the present time an official statement by the Just Government League with regard to national policies would tend to disrupt united interest in local work; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Just Government League recommend that an association with individual memberships be created, to have the sole right in Maryland of affiliation with the National American Woman Suffrage Association; and be it further

"Resolved, That in order to leave the members free to follow the dictates of their own conscience with regard to national policies, the Just Government League withdraw from its affiliation with the National American Woman Suffrage Association in order to devote its activities solely to the local suffrage situation in Maryland."

Immediately after the Elkridge meeting and the withdrawal of the Just Government League, the National Association was made aware that there was a considerable body of Maryland suffragists who were not satisfied with the action of the Just Government League, and a request was made that the National Association send organizers into Maryland to make such arrangements as would result in such affiliation. The National accordingly sent Miss Eleanor Furman, of South Carolina, and Miss Emma L. MacAlarney, of New York, to canvass the situation. Meetings have been held in about half of the counties in Maryland, and resolutions passed looking toward the formation of a new Maryland suffrage body. The general trend of the resolutions may be illustrated by those which were passed at a recent meeting of the Montgomery County branch of the Just Government League, held in the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association on Feb. 13. Mrs. J. Ross Thompson, of Garrett Park, presided, and the following resolutions were drawn up:

"Whereas, We believe that the political principles which have always guided the National American Woman Suffrage Association in its work for the enfranchisement of women are the correct principles, consistent with the spirit of democracy in America, and

"Whereas, We believe that it is necessary for the advancement of the suffrage cause in the United States that the work in the various States be coordinated by membership in the National Association of State groups, composed themselves of local organizations in each legislative district in the State; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That it is for the interest of the suffrage cause in Maryland that the various leagues in this State unite to form a single State Association affiliated with the National American Woman Suffrage Association, and composed not of individual members, but of local societies in the various legislative districts or counties of the State; and further, be it

"Resolved, That, in order to aid in forming such a State organization, it will be our duty, in the interest of the cause for which we are organized, as the principle suffrage society of Montgomery County, to join such an association, not as individuals but as an organization, and therefore to sever our affiliations with the Just Government League of Maryland, as not consistent with such membership."

At the meeting in Baltimore on Feb. 27 a State organization will be perfected, to be called the Maryland Suffrage Association and affiliated directly with the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

OHIO 14TH STATE TO FALL IN LINE

(Continued from page 43)

House in time to have it passed before the Reynolds bill providing for presidential suffrage came up. When the Reynolds bill reached the Senate, then the Senators could say that a partial suffrage measure ought not to pass, since a full suffrage measure had passed already.

Both Sides Agree at Hearing

"On Feb. 5 the antis had a hearing before the Committee of Privileges and Elections to protest against the Holden bill. For the first time in our lives, the suffragists and the antis wanted the same thing. The antis were opposed to the Holden bill because it was a suffrage measure, and the suffragists were opposed to it because it was introduced in order to bring the suffrage question to popular vote at the same time the wet and dry question was up when the wet forces, being out against one measure, could do business with both. The suffragists did not attend the hearing, hence there was no audience, only about twenty being present, and only one member of the committee, Senator Holden. Miss Minnie Bronson and Florence Goff Schwartz were the speakers.

Holden Measure Passes Senate

"On Feb. 7, the Holden bill came to vote in the Senate, and because some senators were such strong I and R men that they could not conscientiously vote against the referring of any question to the voters, and because some men couldn't vote against a measure providing for full suffrage, since their counties had always carried full suffrage, the bill passed 28 to 7. It went to the House and was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, where it now sleeps.

Favorable Report Unanimous

"On Feb. 8 we had a hearing in the Senate chamber on the presidential suffrage bill. Mrs. Talbott and Miss Lucy Price spoke for the antis and were answered by Mrs. Upton, Miss Haas, Mrs. Perkins and Miss Florence Allen. The following morning, the committee voted out the measure unanimously for favorable consideration.

Ohio's Suffrage Valentine

"On Feb. 14, St. Valentine's Day, the Reynolds bill came to vote in the Senate. The Senate Chamber was filled to overflowing and the House adjourned to hear discussion.

Nineteen votes were necessary to carry, and 19 votes were received. Seventeen votes were cast against the bill, two men failing the women at the last moment.

Speaker Breaks His Gavel

When the vote was announced, the whole House cheered and yelled, and the Lieutenant Governor broke his gavel trying to maintain order. He is an ardent suffragists, as were both the majority and minority leaders. Mr. Holden changed his vote in order to reconsider, with the result that the final vote stood 20 for and 16 against. The motion to reconsider came to a vote the following day, Susan B. Anthony's birthday, and was lost by a vote of 24 to 10. The Reynolds bill, therefore, has passed both Houses and now awaits the Governor's signature. Governor Cox will sign.

"Not only are Ohio women jubilant, but their joy is shared by the women of all States.

Other Measures Pending

"There is now in committee the Holden Resolution providing for the submission of full suffrage in 1917, and a bill introduced by Mr. Stump exactly like it, except that the question is to go to vote in 1918. There will be later introduced, it is understood, two or three bills to allow women to vote on the wet and dry question. There may be interesting developments before the present Ohio Assembly has adjourned.

Antis and Wets Confer

"There is also a possibility of the question of presidential suffrage being submitted to the voters this fall. The anti-suffragists and the wets have held a conference, and declare that they will have a referendum on the question. Wise men are divided in opinion as to whether a presidential suffrage measure is subject to initiative and referendum.

"Ohio is the fourteenth State to grant presidential suffrage to women, and is the State farthest East to enfranchise its women in presidential elections."

IOWA LEGISLATORS HEAR SUFFRAGISTS

Election Frauds Discussed Before Committees by Four Women—Plead for Re-submission of Amendment

One of the results of the efforts of Iowa suffragists to have the suffrage amendment re-submitted to the voters is the awakening of many of the State legislators to the kind of Iowa women who are seeking the ballot.

Never in the history of local suffrage has Iowa been represented by more cultured and interesting women than are now seeking to influence legislation at the Capitol.

And they are "holding their own," too. Even if the resubmission question should fail, the cause has been greatly helped by their work in Des Moines.

On Feb. 16 there was a meeting of the House and Senate Committees on Constitutional Amendments, and the House Suffrage Committee. The members were addressed by four women of the State—Mrs. Pleasant J. Mills and Miss Elizabeth Perkins, of Des Moines; Miss Anna B. Lawther, of Dubuque; and Mrs. James A. Devitt, of Oskaloosa, all representing the suffrage cause.

Chairman Peter J. Klinkner, of the House Committee on Constitutional Amendment, presided. Mr. Klinkner is opposed to equal suffrage, and allowed nothing to pass unchallenged.

Miss Lawther was appealing for resubmission on the grounds that the election of last June had not been properly conducted. She exhibited a map of Iowa which showed the number and kind of irregularities.

Now of all things upon which Mr. Klinkner is authority, conditions in his own district rank first.

"What irregularities were discovered in Crawford County?" he demanded.

"Six specific varieties," returned Miss Lawther. "Shall I name them?"

Mrs. Devitt, the last speaker, reminded the legislators that under the Borah bill, Iowa was in danger of losing materially in its Congressional representation unless women were granted the franchise, and that the last election had brought the importance of the vote squarely before the citizens.

EXPERIENCED TYPIST

Wants some copy work to do at home.

Miss J. Yaker

42 Kempton Street, Roxbury, Mass.

"The Woman's Hour Has Struck"

The Prize-Winning Poster in the Nation-wide Contest held by the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

Edward Poucher's artistic presentation of the battle call sounded by Mrs. Catt at the Atlantic City Convention. A bold poster treatment in blue, yellow and white, which was awarded the prize in the contest.

The poster, size 28x42 is now ready. Price 20c each; $2.00 per dozen—postage extra.

National Woman Suffrage Publishing Company, Inc.

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Annual dues for one person	$2.00
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Includes the Colonial Magazine

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301 NEWBURY STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

St. Mary's, Ohio.—Mrs. Charles Candler, of this town, one of the few women who have qualified as wireless operators, has received a Government license as a Naval radio operator.

"Mrs. Candler is the first woman who has applied for examination in two years," said J. F. Dillon, chief of the local office of the United States Radio Department. "She showed great proficiency in the tests and said she was willing to enter the Federal service if called on."

News From the States

HAS NEVER HEARD REASONS AGAINST

Justice Callaghan, at Brooklyn Luncheon, Tells Why He Wants Women to Vote

Brooklyn, N. Y.—That the women have been "kidded" is believed by Supreme Court Justice Callaghan to be one of the reasons why suffrage has not yet been granted.

Speaking at the luncheon of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Party, on Feb. 17, Justice Callaghan is reported as saying:

"I am for suffrage because I have never heard an argument against it.

"I do not believe that this country will be plunged into war with Germany. And if the women on the other side had had their say and the right to assert it, the devastation abroad would not be going on today. Perhaps I should have added, and if all the men, too, could have asserted their rights, for war is a one man's game or a two men's game.

"I feel, too, that there would be a better selection of candidates for offices to be filled if women had the vote, for they would do more investigating, and I am not saying it to get your vote, because I won't need it for thirteen years, although I hope I get it then," he laughed.

The luncheon, which began with the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner," was under the direction of Mrs. William A. Prendergast, leader of the Tenth District, and the list of speakers included many prominent women.

Mrs. H. Edward Dreier, chairman of the Brooklyn Party, said:

"We are beginning to realize that the next thirty years are going to stand out among the greatest years of history because some of the most important questions of our century will be settled during this time. Shall we women not play our part when America is called upon to render her decision on these questions?" she asked. "If we would do this, we must win our campaign so that we can be equipped to serve not only by the struggle for our liberty but by the practice of a true democracy in the State of New York."

Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, first vice-chairman of the State Party, said one of the advantages of having the suffrage amendment voted on next November was that it would not be be-clouded by other issues.

"Since the majority of men are beginning to feel that the women are an asset both nationally and politically," she said, "it is no empty vaunt to say that 1917 spells victory for woman suffrage."

Miss Mary Garret Hay, chairman of the New York City Party, said: "I firmly believe that there will not be war, but whether we do or do not have war, of one thing we are certain. There is to be an election on Nov. 6, when we want 670,000 votes for the woman suffrage amendment in New York State."

CELEBRATE NEW VICTORY IN NORTH DAKOTA

Dubuque, Iowa—North Dakota's suffrage victory was celebrated by the Dubuque Suffrage Association on February 8, with an informal supper at the Cafe Moderne.

One hundred and forty members of the association were seated at two long tables decorated with jonquils and lighted with yellow candles.

Mrs. Herbert Adams was toast mistress. The toasts were: Toast to the Anti, Miss Marian Preece; Development of Suffrage in America, Mrs. George Lyon; Ethics of Suffrage, Mrs. Leo McNeely; Suffrage to the Wage Earner, Miss Gertrude Ryan; Suffrage to the Business Woman, Miss Frances Couch; The School Bond Issue, Mrs. F. E. Bissell; Work of the State Association, Miss Elizabeth G. Bissell.

A message of congratulation was sent to the women of North Dakota.

The meeting closed with the singing of "Iowa, My Iowa."

WORCESTER POST PRINTS SUFFRAGE EDITION

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 21.—Thanks to the energy and business ability of the Worcester Equal Franchise Club, the Worcester Evening Post will bring out a suffrage edition Feb. 23. Among the contributors are Mrs. C. C. Catt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association; Mrs. Robert K. Shaw, president of the Worcester Equal Franchise Club, and a dozen others. "Suggestions for an anti-suffrage parade" is a humorous article by Robert Benchley of the New York Tribune, formerly editor-in-chief of the Harvard Lampoon. Mr. John Burroughs and Mr. Edward Markham contribute letters. Mr. Ellis Parker Butler tells "Why I Am a Suffragist," and the entire number is of far more than local interest.

In order that Boston readers of the Journal may easily obtain this interesting suffrage edition, it will be included with every copy of this issue of the Journal for sale on the news stands of Greater Boston. Single copies may be ordered by mail from Worcester Equal Franchise Club, 598 Main street, by sending 2-cent stamp.

NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN'S CITIZENSHIP RECOGNIZED

At Lincoln's Birthday Mass-Meeting Sign Resolutions Expressing Loyalty to President and Administration in Any Action Taken in Crisis

Grand Forks, N. D.—A mass meeting of Grand Forks citizens was held on Lincoln's birthday to pass resolutions of loyalty to the President and the administration in any action taken in the present crisis in international affairs. The Votes for Women Club, which was holding a business meeting in another room of the City Hall on this same evening, was specially invited to attend the mass meeting in a body, which it gladly did. The new status of women as citizens was thus recognized, even though the suffrage bill passed by the present Legislature will not go into effect until July 1, 1917.

MRS. ANTOINETTE FUNK

PROSPECTS BRIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA

Mrs. Antionette Funk Thinks Suffragists Hold "Balance of Power" in Legislature

That suffragists hold the "balance of power" in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, Pa., so far as their own amendment is concerned, is the opinion expressed by Mrs. Antoinette Funk, vice chairman of the legislative committee of the Pennsylvania W. S. A.

"There are," Mrs. Funk announced at the state headquarters in Harrisburg, "a large number of men in the Legislature who long have believed in the basic right of women suffrage, and nothing can swerve them from this conviction. They are our friends first and last, disregarding all else. Others, men aligned with one or the other of the two dominant factions, have pledged themselves to vote for the woman suffrage amendment, either because their constituents voted heavily for the measure in 1915, or for other reasons.

Credit Is Deserved.

"This makes a situation where we practically have enough men favoring suffrage to insure it success, who cannot be moved adversely, and were the possibility of our measure being defeated to be considered, it could only result from the most unusual pressure being brought to bear by one factional body. But, having so many votes pledged to us, neither faction would invite the ignominy attached to defeating such a progressive measure because of factional reasons. Therefore, the converse is true. Each faction, we believe, desires to have the credit for carrying the measure, because only by the bitterest opposition and means of tactics most objectionable to the people at large could it be defeated. For these reasons we expect an overwhelming favorable vote.

"Certainly, no good reason for drawing out the struggle exists, because so many have expressed themselves in favor of passing our measure speedily."

CANVASS RHODE ISLAND FOR SUFFRAGE FUNDS

Miss Nettie E. Bauer, chairman of the ways and means committee of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, has inaugurated a money-raising campaign.

She recently invited a group of women to a Suffrage Tea at her home, and explained the urgent need of funds. As a result "The Little Sisters of The Cause" started out with lists of people to be interviewed with a view to securing money.

February 17 was "First Accounting Day," and the president, Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, opened her home for a reception to the crusaders and for an Experience Test. The women have been fairly successful. What is most encouraging, those who at first were reluctant about begging, are now most enthusiastic about the job, and are anxious to comb the State.

BOSTON TEACHERS WANT RAISE

Present Schedule of Salaries Unchanged Since Established Twenty Years Ago —Sex Discrimination Roundly Censured

Increased expenses without change in salary have caused Boston's women teachers to urge once more that the principle of equal pay for equal work shall prevail.

The High School Assistants' Association is sponsoring the bill submitted to the Legislature. The present salary schedule was established 20 years ago, and but one slight change has been made.

Miss Matilda Fraser, president of the Association, declares that the women are asking merely simple justice. She continues:

"In many places, particularly in the West, salaries have always been the same for women teachers as for men, because there never was any thought of treating them differently. In other places the matter has had to be fought out, but the people, when it has been brought to their attention, have seen the injustice of requiring women to work as long and as hard as men for less pay.

"New York, Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, San Francisco and most of the other large cities of the country, except Philadelphia, pay men and women teachers at the same rates, and make no discrimination on the basis of sex. This is also true of the greater part of the Boston school system. Whether a man or a woman does the work the compensation is the same for supervisors, principals and most positions in the elementary—that is, the primary and grammar—schools, where nine-tenths of our women teachers are employed. It is not the same for teachers in the secondary—that is, the normal, Latin and high schools, where about 270 women are teaching.

"This discrimination is based entirely on sex, and has no relation whatever to quality or quantity of service rendered. It seems difficult to believe, but it is true, that under the present regulations it is possible and has actually happened within the last three years that a man teacher who is a failure, and has been put on probation for another year's trial with younger classes where the work is supposed to be easier, has received for that year's work a salary larger by several hundred dollars than the salary of any woman teacher in the system."

DETROIT'S BIG BALL ATTRACTS HUNDREDS

Midnight Tableau Reveals Picture of Lincoln While Orchestra Plays National Air—Chairman Looks For Early Victory

Detroit, Mich.—The Lincoln's birthday ball of the Wayne Equal Suffrage League, the first affair of its kind ever undertaken by the members, was a great success. One feature particularly impressed those who attended.

It was midnight. As a clock struck the hour, hundreds of electric bulbs that lighted the Pier pavilion softened to dimness, the scores of dancers halted, and a spotlight searched out a great American flag just as its folds were drawn back, revealing the picture of a man. Then, as those assembled considered the grave features of Abraham Lincoln, an orchestra struck up the "Star Spangled Banner."

Mrs. Myron Vorce, chairman of the committee on arrangements, blithely remarked, after the affairs closed, "This may be our last ball, because we believe we shall soon have won our victory."

WILL TALK SUFFRAGE TO FACTORY GIRLS

Mrs. H. B. Wiesner, of Indianapolis, has been asked to give a course of suffrage lectures to the "Many Centers Club" of the Indianapolis Y. M. C. A. The club is composed of factory girls representing at least ten different industrial centers. This is considered by league workers as significant and important. The invitation comes un-solicited.

GREAT PROGRESS MADE IN ORGANIZATION WORK

A county convention was held in Bridgeport, Conn., on Feb. 14, with almost all the leagues in Fairfield County represented. Miss Ruutz-Rees presided, and a detailed report was given by Miss Grace Murray, the county organizer. It was strictly a business meeting. Great satisfaction was expressed over the progress made in Bridgeport, where meetings have been held in all the twelve wards, and where Miss Murray has been successful in organizing the wards and finding leaders for all of them. Miss Murray is now to take up similar work in Danbury, and the next county convention will be held in that city on March 13.

EVERY CHILD FIGHTS FIRE

Every youngster in Spokane, Wash., is being trained into a fire marshal and fire fighter, says the Spokane Chronicle. Fifteen thousand grade school pupils and 2000 high school pupils have received forms with which to make reports of the fire hazard in their homes.

EPISCOPAL SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION FORMED

Over Twenty New York Parishes Represented in New Organization Which Has Threefold Purpose—Spiritual Side Emphasized

New York, N. Y.—The Protestant Episcopal Woman Suffrage Association, one of the most recent additions to the various suffrage organizations of New York State, has a three fold purpose. Its members aim to rejoice in each others' faith, to demonstrate the "enormous strength" of the Episcopal Church in the New York Woman Suffrage Party, and to bring that strength to bear in the present campaign.

More than twenty parishes are represented in the association.

An organization committee has been formed and empowered to issue membership blanks, to engage a secretary, to open an office and to arrange for religious and educational meetings. This is composed of Mrs. Richard C. Aldrich, Miss Caroline Choate, Mrs. James G. Croswell, Mrs. Charles N. Edge, Mrs. Arthur Hunt, Mrs. William H. Hyde and Mrs. Vladimir Sinkhovitch.

In order to emphasize the spiritual side of woman suffrage the newly formed organization held a corporate communion in the Episcopal Church of the Incarnation, Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street.

WOMEN TO BE ON POLICE FORCE

Springfield, Mass.—Two women members and possibly more are likely to be added to the Springfield police force in the near future.

Coincident with plans which Mayor Frank E. Stacy has himself been making, a petition was offered him Feb. 19 by 50 women signers, representing various prominent city clubs, urging that police-women be secured for work in dance halls, "movie" shows and the streets.

KEYSTONE SUFFRAGISTS OFFER AID IN CRISIS

Mrs. J. O. Miller Receives Gov. Brumbaugh's Appreciation of 'Patriotic Spirit' — Adjutant Will Outline Ways of Helping

Pittsburgh, Pa.—In response to the offer by Pennsylvania suffragists of their services to the State in case of war, Mrs. John O. Miller, first vice-president of the Pennsylvania W. S. A., has received a letter from Governor Martin G. Brumbaugh's secretary, expressing the Governor's appreciation of the "loyal and patriotic spirit" of the suffragists, and saying that the offer had been filed with Adjt. Gen. Thomas J. Stewart. A letter was also received from Mr. Stewart, and at a three days' session of the executive board, ways and means of assisting the State, if necessary, were discussed, and, following a conference with the adjutant general, the details will be announced.

In a card from the White House, President Woodrow Wilson, in reply to an offer to the nation similar to that made to the State, expressed his "grateful thanks and deep appreciation" of what he describes as "a generous and patriotic offer."

HOAR SPEAKS AT HEARING

Prominent Speaker Argues for Suffrage on Ground That Woman's Place Is In The Home.

Concord, N. H.—The Hon. Roger Sherman Hoar spoke at the suffrage hearing held before the New Hampshire House Committee.

His argument was:

"Woman's place is in the home. I agree heartily with that statement. But that does not disqualify her from voting. In fact, if women now had the vote and the men didn't, and we were appealing for votes for men, I am certain that our opponents would be saying that man's place is at his business and therefore he shouldn't vote. And that argument would be just as logical as the one which they now make.

"Woman's place is in the home. Man's place is at his business. Government affairs affect both business and the home. Both men and women are interested in the welfare of both business and the home. It would not be fair to women to deprive them of man's business experience in the conduct of the government, and it is equally unfair to men to deprive them of woman's experience in home matters. Men cannot adequately represent the home point of view, any more than women could adequately represent the business point of view.

"The whole thing was summed up rather neatly in a sign which I saw stuck up in the store of a little Italian vendor in the west end of Boston. The sign read 'Men know lots of things that women don't know. Women know lots of things that men don't know.' Together we know everything. Let's run the government together.'"

INDIANA COUNCIL GETS RESULTS

Organization Composed of Many Groups of Workers Centers Attention on Passage of Suffrage Bill — Has Efficient Service Corps

The Legislative Council of Indiana is made up of the Indiana Federation of Clubs, W. C. T. U., Mothers' Congress, Franchise League, Consumers League, Woman's Press Club, Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Woman's Relief Corps, and the Indiana Equal Suffrage Association.

It was this Council that proposed the bill for such suffrage as can be granted by statute, and is pushing it through the Legislature with the assistance of hundreds of local organizations, and of thousands of women over the State. Mrs. E. F. White, chairman of the Legislative Committee of the Council, has given a report of their work and program for the year.

"The Steering Committee is made up of the chairmen of the legislative Committees of the various organizations and the Executive Committee, including the officers and the presidents. They ask of their supporters both money and active interest, for the annual dues of the affiliated organizations are not sufficient to defray the expenses of the intensive campaign waged during the legislative sessions.

"The Governor and the Custodian of the State House have placed at our disposal a large room in the State House, vacated by one of the supreme court judges, which we share with one of the newspapers and the Associated Press Correspondent. Our office is fully equipped with desks, tables and chairs, and two telephones. Our President, Mrs. Felix T. McWhirter, is at her desk at least eight hours a day, and accomplishes a wonderful amount of work. Our Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Dora Bosart, is also at her desk every day and handles the great volume of business in a very efficient way. Mrs. S. C. Stimson, of Terre Haute, chairman of the Steering Committee, pays her own expenses, and is in constant attendance at least four days of the week, and if necessary five or six. She has a wonderful grasp of legislative procedure and of politics, and directs the influences that are to be brought to bear from all directions upon the Legislature. Her methods have succeeded in swinging the leaders of both parties to our support. Miss Vida Newsom of Columbus, First Vice President, takes her place the latter part of the week. Mrs. Edward Franklin White, chairman of the Legislative Information Committee and a lawyer, is present every day watching the progress of the bills and the phraseology of bills and amendments.

"None of these officers receive any compensation for their work or traveling expenses. We employ a stenographer for full or part time as needed. We patronize the letter-shop very largely for duplicate letters, having sent out to date 9,000 letters. We also have daily volunteer assistance from friends who drop in, and can spend an hour or more in some of the details of the office.

"We subscribe to a clipping service which brings us a daily sheaf of the Indiana newspaper clippings on suffrage, keeping us informed of the comment and attitude in the different parts of the State.

"The newspapers of the State, and especially of Indianapolis are more friendly, giving us column after column of valuable space and not a word against our fight. It was estimated, through a measurement of our clippings at the last session, that the newspaper space devoted to our work, if paid for at ordinary advertising rates, would have cost $10,000. The space is more than doubled this year.

"We also ask of our supporters over the State, that they send letters and telegrams to their representatives and senators urging the passage of the various bills in which we are interested; that they secure active assistance from the men and from the political organizations. This they have done most effectively."

MARDI GRAS CARNIVAL GIVEN FOR SUFFRAGE

New York, N. Y.—A Mardi Gras ice carnival and dance was given by the Junior Campaign Association in the Waldorf Roof Garden on Feb. 20. Special features were an exhibition of skating in fancy costume by Bror Meyor of St. Moritz, with his partner. Mrs. Seton Bereford gave an exhibition of individual skating, and there was an open competition for three prizes and a waltzing quadrille.

Officers of the Junior Association are: Miss Caroline Morgan, president; Miss Charlotte Delafield, vice-president; Mrs. Albert B. Kerr, treasurer, and Miss Eleanor U. Greene, secretary. On the board of managers are Mrs. Gordon Auchincloss, Miss Helen Byrne, Mrs. Alfred Ely, Miss Yvonne Matthews, Miss Edith P. Morgan, Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Pleasants Pennington, and Miss Katharine M. Tweed.

News From the States

SUFFRAGE RECEPTION A GREAT SUCCESS

Five Hundred Guests Attend Reception to South Dakota Officials and Suffragists—Mrs. Pyle, Mrs. Boyce and Mrs. Rewman Hostesses

Pierre, S. D.—About 500 guests attended the reception to members of the Legislature, State officials and suffragists of Pierre given by Mrs. John L. Pyle of Huron, Mrs. J. W. Boyce of Sioux Falls and Mrs. Paul Rewman of Deadwood.

The hostesses were assisted in receiving by ex-Governor and Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Carl Gunderson of Vermillion, wife of Senator Gunderson, and president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, and Representative E. C. Patterson of Potter county.

The ball room was decorated with Southern smilax and yellow narcissus, lights shaded with yellow chrysanthemums, and the suffrage color of yellow predominating. The color scheme of yellow and white was also carried out in the refreshments.

A program of songs was given by Kathleen Hart Bibb of Minneapolis, and the audience joined in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America."

Moving Pictures for Children

Bismarck, N. D.—The Votes for Women Club of Bismarck is back of the idea tried out in its city of having a special moving picture shown on Saturday afternoons for children. The first picture shown was "The Wizard of Oz," and it proved a delightful success.

MRS. FRANK J. SHULER,
Instructor in Suffrage Schools

LINCOLN WOMEN'S CLUB ENDORSES NORTON BILL

Organization of 1,550 Favors Partial Suffrage Measure—Remarkable Advance in Sentiment

Lincoln, Neb.—The Lincoln Woman's Club, an organization of 1,550 women, federated with the General Federation of Women's Clubs, has endorsed the partial suffrage bill now before the Nebraska State Legislature. This action shows a remarkable advance in suffrage sentiment, as a few years ago such resolution would have been barred from consideration.

Nebraska suffragists have been working strenuously since the passage by the lower house of the partial suffrage bill, which is worded to grant privileges such as Illinois women have. The pressure of the anti-suffrage element from Omaha, on the senate, makes the final outcome uncertain.

An afternoon tea for the wives of legislators, under the auspices of the College Equal Suffrage League, was given at the home of Mrs. Frank H. Woods, a leading suffragist.

A newspaper editor writes from Dakota City, Neb., to Suffrage Headquarters: "I am for votes for women, from president down to road overseer. God knows they can vote as intelligently as lots of men, and they have the right to. My wife, in my estimation, has just as good a right to vote as I have, and, I think, can vote just as intelligently."

MUSTER NINETEEN VOTES IN SENATE

South Carolina Suffrage League Regards Vote This Year as Indication of Victory in 1918

Columbia, S. C.—The South Carolina Equal Suffrage League regards its cause as gaining among the legislators of the State, for though they lost again this year in their endeavor to have the question of "votes for both" submitted to the voters, they mustered 19 votes in the Senate, out of a membership of 45. The resolution lacked six votes of the two-thirds required to obtain the referendum, but the leaders in the campaign are confident that next January the resolution will be passed.

Most of the senators who opposed the referendum said they did so because it had not been shown to their satisfaction that enough of the women were interested. This objection it is the league's purpose to remove during the year that will elapse before the convening of the next legislative session.

WILL ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

Anything from Arguments on Suffrage to a Recipe for Soup Can Be Found in Catalogues of Brooklyn Party's Information Bureau

Brooklyn, N. Y.—If there is anything you want to know, "from the factory laws to a good recipe for suffrage soup," —to quote Miss Eldred Johnstone—ask her.

Miss Johnstone, the executive secretary of the Brooklyn Woman Suffrage Party, is conducting a suffrage information bureau. She does not propose to be baffled by any question, and a formidable array of card catalogues and files in her office indicates that she will not be.

Miss Johnstone says her office is going to be a boon to any young debaters, to any woman who has good intentions toward suffrage but lacks a background, to any man who wants to know how much of his wife's salary the law permits him to have, etc. Anyone who wishes to get out a suffrage poster can get points at the bureau.

"I have an answer ready to every objection to suffrage; there are no reasons," she declares.

RHODE ISLAND WOMEN START PREPAREDNESS MOVE

Governor Beekman Heads Providence Chapter of American Cross—Suffrage Headquarters for Relief Work

Providence, R. I.—Though just now the suffragists of Rhode Island are unusually busy—having recently presented their bill to the Legislature—theirs is the first organization in the State to start a preparedness movement among women.

Six hours after news of the break with Germany Miss Mabel Orgelman and Miss Mildred H. Glines had a well formed plan drawn up for relief work and the training of Volunteer Nurses' Aids in the event of war.

Permission to use suffrage headquarters for relief work was readily given by members of the Board who were consulted over the telephone. Communication was at once held with the American Red Cross Bureau in Washington and the proper authority obtained for the conducting of classes under their auspices.

There being no Red Cross Chapter in Providence, a letter was sent Sunday evening to Mrs. R. Livingston Beekman, wife of Gov. Beekman and president of the Newport Chapter A. R. C., stating their plans and offering to co-operate in every possible way. A Providence Chapter is now being organized with Gov. Beekman at its head. There are to be three women on its executive committee, one of them Mrs. Barton P. Jenks, President of the Rhode Island E. S. A.

The suffragists urged all women, regardless of their political beliefs or opinions, to help.

The response exceeded all expectations. Splendid young women from every walk of life—business and professional women, college girls, teachers, and debutantes—flocked to Suffrage Headquarters to be enrolled, and sometimes stayed a few minutes longer to glance over the literature or to ask questions regarding the aims and work of the Association.

As this goes to press, twenty classes have already been organized and additional room in the same building has been obtained for the work—and still the applicants come.

LOCAL SUFFRAGE ELECTIONS

Georgia

The Fulton and De Kalb Counties branch of the Equal Suffrage Party of Georgia has elected the following officers: Mrs. Murray Hubbard, President; Mrs. B. M. Blount, Mrs. Hugh M. Lokey, Vice-Presidents; Mrs. Haynes McFadden, Secretary; Mrs. H. A. Smith, Treasurer; Mrs. Emily McDougal, Press Agent.

$5.00 in Gold

will be paid for the best letter of about one hundred words giving the correct explanation of the word and figures below the name and address on the wrapper of each copy of The Woman's Journal.

THE FOLKMOOT

of The Woman's Journal will judge the letters. Contest will close on the 15th of March. Letter winning the prize will be printed in the last issue in March. Letters must be written by subscribers. Address all letters for this contest, Circulation Department, The Woman's Journal, 45 Boutwell Ave., Dorchester, Boston.

Woman's Journal

Founded By
LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL
Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

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FEBRUARY 24, 1917

THE OHIO VICTORY

The granting of presidential suffrage to Ohio women has brought joy to the friends of equal rights from one end of the country to the other.

From the viewpoint of the national election, this is the most important gain that suffrage has made since Illinois was won, with its 29 votes in the Electoral College. To these the 24 votes of Ohio are now added, making a total of 129 electoral votes controlled by the suffrage States out of the total of 531. The following table shows the electoral votes:

Washington	7
Oregon	5
California	13
Nevada	3
Idaho	4
Utah	4
Arizona	3
Montana	4
Wyoming	3
Colorado	6
Kansas	10
Illinois	29
North Dakota	5
Ohio	24
Total	129

Evidently it will be harder than ever for Congress to refuse to submit the Federal Amendment for nation-wide woman suffrage to the States when the pressure of the critical situation in connection with the European war relaxes enough to allow the consideration of home affairs.

A. S. B.

THE MAP GROWING WHITE

Ohio makes a splendid addition to the white territory on the suffrage map. The suffragists of the country had only just altered their maps after the victory in North Dakota, and now it becomes needful to change them again. But nobody will grumble over the trouble; we should be glad to make a change every week!

Even the New York Times is impressed by the spread of suffrage territory. It says, commenting upon the action of the Ohio Legislature:

"Suffrage crossed the Mississippi in 1912, when Illinois gave women the vote, and now, skipping Indiana, has made a further stride eastward. There is still much of the territory west of the Mississippi where women do not vote, but one can travel in a straight line east from California to the boundary of Kansas and Missouri, and south from the Canadian border to the Mexican, without leaving suffrage territory. From north to south and from east to west the block is unbroken until New Mexico is reached on the south and Nebraska and the Dakotas on the north."

The organized suffragists of the nation will rejoice in the Ohio victory, not only for the sake of the cause, but for the sake of Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, the much-beloved president of the Ohio W. S. A., and the many good workers of that State, who have labored so long, so ably and so unselfishly. It is good that they have lived to see the fruit of their labors.

A. S. B.

OHIO WOMEN WANT VOTES

Almost every State-wide organization of women in Ohio has passed a resolution in favor of equal suffrage. In that State the women who have intelligence and public spirit enough to organize for any purpose want to vote.

Not much weight is to be attached to the canvasses taken by the antis, even as indicating the opinion of the rank and file; for such canvasses made in other States have proved quite untrustworthy. The antis have made a canvass of a certain district, and announced that they found only so many—or so few—women who wanted to vote. Then the suffragists have made a canvass of the same district, and have got the actual signatures of a much larger number of women than the antis reported.

The objection is often made to full suffrage that, once granted, it can never be repealed. This clearly implies that, whether most women want the ballot now or not, if they once have experience of it, they will never be willing to give it up.

In California, it was asserted just as positively as in Ohio that the great majority of women were opposed. An initiative petition for the repeal of equal suffrage was circulated in 1912, and the opponents boasted loudly that the women were going to do away with it. Out of about 1,500,000 men and women of voting age in California, they failed to get the 32,000 signatures needed to resubmit the question.

A. S. B.

CAUGHT NAPPING

The suffrage map is changing so fast nowadays that even newspapers which are usually well informed have failed to keep up with the march of events. The New York Times, which is opposed to suffrage, and the New York Tribune, which is in favor, both of them announced that Ohio was the thirteenth State to give women a vote for President; and each of them published a list of those States and forgot to include North Dakota. To be sure, North Dakota only came into the suffrage fold a few weeks ago, but she is there, and must not be forgotten. Fourteen States, with 120 electoral votes, that is our score at present. Who knows what it will be by the end of 1917?

A. S. B.

CAN IT BE ANNULLED?

It is announced from Ohio that the liquor men and the anti-suffragists have held a conference, and will try to have presidential suffrage revoked by referendum.

Under the initiative and referendum in Ohio, if the Legislature passes a measure that the voters dislike, a sufficiently large petition for a referendum makes it necessary to take a popular vote on the question, and if the result is adverse, the act of the Legislature is thereby annulled.

This applies, however, only to acts which the Legislature has passed by its own authority, or in virtue of the powers given to it by the State constitution. Its power to regulate presidential suffrage is derived from the Constitution of the United States, which is the supreme law of the land, and which is superior to any limitations imposed by the constitution of any State. The United States Constitution says that the presidential electors from each State shall be chosen "in such a manner as the Legislature thereof may direct." Presidential suffrage, therefore, could not be revoked by referendum, though almost any other measure that the Ohio Legislature might pass could be so revoked.

The opponents assume that the voters would wish to revoke it, but this is a mere assumption. The men of Ohio defeated a proposal for full suffrage twice over some years ago, but a great deal of water has run under the bridges since then. In Oregon an amendment for full suffrage was defeated by popular vote in 1908, and again in 1910, and was carried by popular vote in 1912.

If the majority of the voters really disapprove of partial suffrage for women, they can, of course, elect a Legislature that will repeal it.

A. S. B.

A GROWING CAUSE

There are now ten States in which the question of woman suffrage has been submitted to the voters more than once, at intervals of some years. In eight of the ten, the latest vote was more favorable than the one before it. The two exceptions were Ohio and Michigan. In each case, the difference was fully accounted for by local circumstances.

In Ohio, the question was first submitted in 1912, at an election when nothing was to be voted upon except amendments to the constitution. The vote stood: Yes, 249,420; no, 336,875. In 1914 it was submitted at a general election. The vote stood: Yes, 235,390; no, 518,295.

The opponents say that "it was defeated by a majority of 87,455 the first time, and by a majority of 187,535 the second." This is true, but misleading. Woman suffrage in 1912 got 42½ per cent. of the total vote cast on the question; in 1914 it got 39½ per cent. The vote that comes out when only constitutional amendments are to be voted upon, is somewhat more intelligent than the vote called out by the scramble for office at a general election. This fact amply accounts for the small difference of 3 per cent.

The eight States where the latest vote was more favorable than the preceding one are California, Colorado, Kansas, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Oregon, South Dakota and Washington.

A. S. B.

FOOD GOES HIGHER

Food riots by hundreds of women have marked the past week—not in the countries devastated by the European war, but in the richest city of the United States. The rioters were not enemies of society, but poor mothers driven to desperation because they could not feed their families.

With England trying to starve Germany, and Germany trying to starve England; with Poland, Belgium and Greece suffering from famine; with Turkish misgovernment actually and successfully starving Syrian Christians to death by the hundred thousand—it looks as if the mothers of the world needed to have a voice in public affairs, not only for their own sake, but still more for the sake of the children and of the whole human race.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND THE SCHOOLS

The weakness of the case against equal suffrage is shown by the amazing fictions that are used to bolster it up. At the legislative hearing in New Hampshire the other day, one of the speakers was Mrs. Margaret C. Robinson of Massachusetts, editor of the "Anti-Suffrage Notes." Among the suffragists of her own State, Mrs. Robinson has become somewhat noted for her inaccuracies; and her New Hampshire speech, as stenographically reported, was full of glaring errors of fact. For instance, she said:

"Colorado schools ranked very high at the time the vote was given to women. But, in dividing the political spoils with women, the school positions were given to them, and in the hands of women politicians they have gone steadily down hill: Colorado now ranks third from the bottom of all the States in school attendance."

The fact is that Colorado heads the list. Of the children of school age in Colorado, 87.5 per cent. are actually enrolled as pupils; in Massachusetts, 73.6 per cent.; in New Hampshire, 68.7 per cent.

Of young people from 15 to 20 years of age, in Colorado 40.7 per cent. are in school or college; in Massachusetts, 29.2 per cent.; in New Hampshire, 29.3 per cent. (Education and the Liquor Question, Anti-Saloon League Year Book for 1916, pages 89-92.)

This is a fair sample of the correctness of Mrs. Robinson's accusations.

A special tribute is paid to the women's management of the schools by Mr. A. Lawrence Lewis, almost the only respectable man in Colorado who has ever written anything against equal suffrage. In his article in The Outlook, which the anti-suffragists have reprinted as a tract, he draws rather a dark picture of conditions, but he makes an exception of the schools. Mr. Lewis says:

"Ever since the extension of the franchise, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction has been a woman. Be it further said to the credit of the successive incumbents of this responsible position that theirs has been about the only one of Colorado's administrative departments the conduct of which has always been above even suspicion of rank favoritism, fraud or graft."

Gov. Brumbaugh of Pennsylvania, in an address given two years ago before a body of educators, said that he had seen the good effects of equal suffrage upon the schools in the West, and that he longed to see it adopted in Pennsylvania. Suffrage has been endorsed by innumerable teachers' organizations, and by the National Education Association; and it has also the support of the Hon. P. P. Claxton, the National Commissioner of Education, who has expert knowledge of the schools of the United States.

A. S. B.

JEWISH WOMEN TO VOTE

The editor of The Woman's Journal has received the following letter:

"At a preliminary conference of the American Jewish Congress, one of the resolutions adopted was that 'the basis of representation to the Congress shall be the universal suffrage of all Jews and Jewesses of mature age.' This means that at the Congress which will convene in Washington early in May, the Jewish women of America will have the right to vote; that they will have a voice in the solving of Jewish problems which have not only been confronting American Jewry, but which vitally concern the welfare of the Jewry of the world. The present European crisis has deepened and intensified these problems, given rise to new ones, and emphasized the necessity for immediate, unified action to procure for the Jews of all lands civil, religious and political rights.

"I feel sure that you will regard the procuring of the vote by the Jewish women of America, in matters pertaining to Jewry, as a most important step in the ultimate attainment of suffrage for all the women of America upon all questions, non-Jewish as well as Jewish, that are decided by the ballot.

"For me, as an ardent suffragist, as a student and teacher of history, with some conception of the manifold and perplexing problems that have arisen in the course of historical development, and as a Jewess, conscious of the needs of my people, the Jewish Congress will serve as a powerful factor in making evident the need of the woman's voice in solving vital problems, and as a medium of securing a general and permanent amelioration of the condition of the Jewry of the world.

"Upon me has fallen the task of directing the Women's Organization for a Jewish Congress. I shall endeavor, in the first place, to make known to the Jewish women of Greater New York the fact that a Congress is to convene; secondly, to make clear to them the nature and significance of the many existing Jewish problems in order that they may vote intelligently upon these questions when the Congress meets.

"Immediate steps have been taken to reach and organize the women who are members of Jewish organizations, through their respective organizations, and those who are not have been divided into groups, such as professional women, industrial workers, school and college girls of 18, and different media are being employed in approaching the individual groups.

"An effort will be made to carry out the main educational purpose of the organization by an active propaganda along the following lines: Distribution of literature, lectures and public meetings, forums, press publicity, and possibly a monthly bulletin.

"Imbued with the idea that the giving of the vote to Jewish women is an important part of the movement for woman suffrage in general, I am making arrangements to interview some suffrage leaders in New York, and have notices regarding the recent acquisition of the vote by Jewish women inserted in the suffrage journals.

"It has occurred to me that you might perhaps share my enthusiasm and hopefulness in the successful outcome of the Jewish Congress, and, perhaps, give expression to your ideals on the subject."

The letter is signed by Dora Askowith, and comes from the Women's Organization for a Jewish Congress, 44 East 23d Street, New York City.

The news of this important advance step will bring joy to all readers of The Woman's Journal.

A. S. B.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE ADVANCES

From the Providence Journal

In his third annual message to the General Assembly of Rhode Island, Governor Beeckman renewed the recommendation made in his message of 1915 in favor of the extension of the presidential suffrage to women. He said: "The march of political events throughout the country has strengthened my belief in the wisdom and justice of this measure."

The "march of political events" has now practically secured for women the right to vote for Presidential Electors in Ohio.

Illinois, acting under a legislative statute, gave women several years ago the right to vote in presidential elections, and within a few weeks North Dakota has followed the example. Now comes Ohio, making the third State of the Union, and the second State east of the Mississippi, to grant presidential suffrage to the sex.

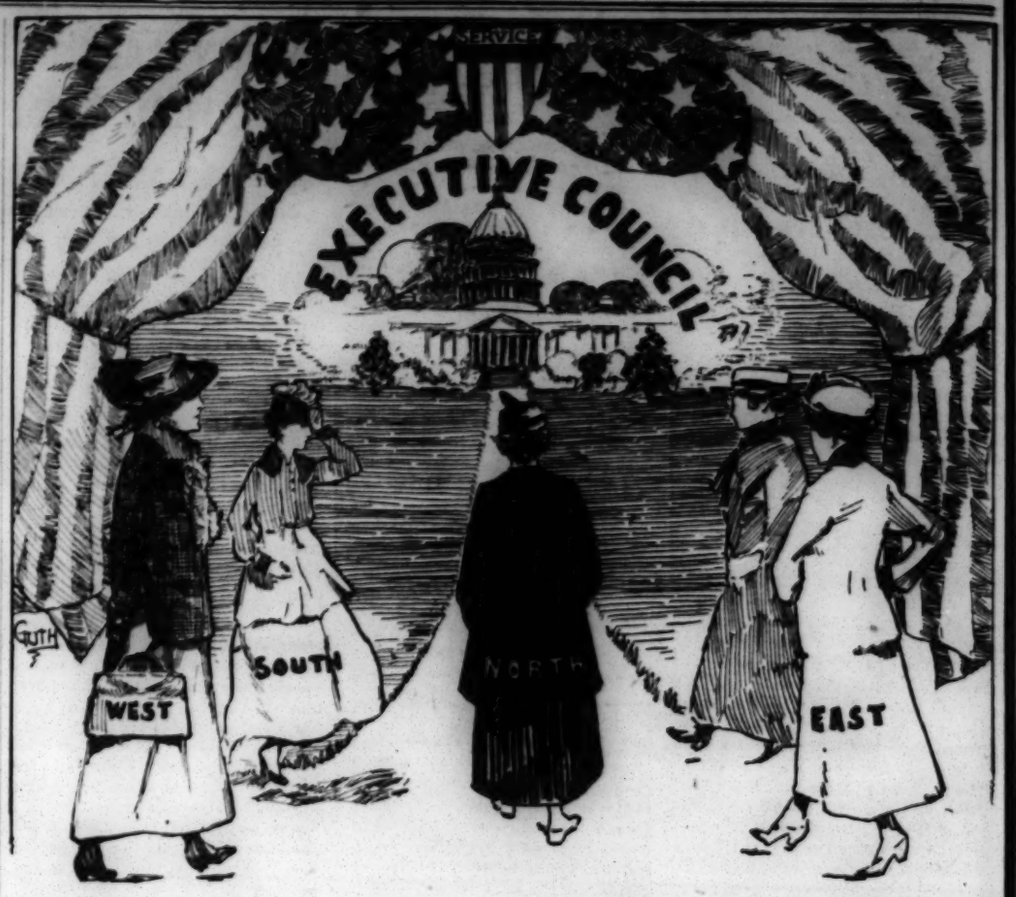
The numerical as well as the geographical importance of this action cannot be overlooked. Ohio stands fourth in population among the States, ranking next to Illinois. These two great Middle Western commonwealths alone have an estimated population of over eleven millions—more than a tenth of the national total. Women have now gained the right to vote for President in fourteen States whose aggregate number of inhabitants is estimated at over twenty-two millions.

Thus we see that nearly one-quarter of the whole number of women in the United States will have the privilege of going to the polls in 1920 and casting their ballots for Presidential Electors, even if no other State grants them the right before that time.

Now that the woman suffrage movement has advanced to the Alleghenies, its opponents will find increased difficulty in keeping it in check. In Connecticut the equal suffrage associations are working for a bill like that enacted in Ohio, and in Rhode Island the General Assembly, which now has a similar measure before it, should have no hesitation in following the Governor's sensible advice on the subject. We ought not to be the last State, or among the last States, to adopt this inevitable reform.

The Woman's Journal has always been the organ of the suffrage movement, and no suffragist, private or official, can be well informed unless she is a constant reader of it.—Carrie Chapman Catt.

"Do you get much pleasure out of your new car?" "Certainly," answered Mr. Glibbits. "It gives me great pleasure to contemplate the machine standing in front of my door, but the moment I try to run the thing my enjoyment ceases."



Half Minute Moods

A YOUNG ASTRONOMER

From Harper's.

"How is this, my son? You write and tell me that you are up every morning in time to see the sun rise, while the president of your college informs me that you lie in bed till ten o'clock."

"Well, you see, father, in Cambridge the sun rises till noon."

HE HAD SILENT INFLUENCE

Mrs. Youngwife: "My husband is a very influential man in politics." Friend: "You don't say!" Mrs. Youngwife: "Yes. George has voted in two presidential elections, and both times it has gone the way George voted."—Puck.

PRESENCE OF MIND

Mrs. B.: "My dear, you came home late last night, and you talked in your sleep."

Mr. B. (uneasily): "Did I? What did I say?"

Mrs. B.: "It sounded like 'ante-up jack-pot.'"

Mr. B. (with admirable presence of mind): "Yes, my dear, I had been discussing Esperanto with Jones. The expression which escaped me in my sleep means 'God bless our home.'"

THIS YOUTH IS A VOTER

From Birmingham Age-Herald.

"I hear you have taken your son into the firm." "Yes," answered Mr. Grabcoin, grimly. "He has consented to spend a few hours a day with us."

ONLY BY PROXY

From Boston Transcript.

Chaperon: "You stole a kiss from my niece."

Youth: "I am willing to return it."

Chaperon: "Very well. Of course you understand such things must be done through me."

TOO TRUSTFUL

From Life.

First Bunco Man: "What makes you think you can put somethin' over on an intelligent-lookin' gent like him?"

Second Bunco Man: "He always carries an umbrella when the weather report prophesies rain."

ANTI SUFFRAGE CHIVALRY

Well, it's a great thing to live in these chivalrous non-suffrage States.

In Massachusetts, the other day, a decision says that a woman cannot collect damages against a purveyor of bad meat, even if she is made ill by it. Why not? Because she buys as an agent for her husband, and "cannot hold the seller liable in damages as for breach of warranty, since no contractual relation exists between them."

And in New York a well-to-do but voteless queen has just been sent to the workhouse for refusing to support the children of her son by a marriage of which she disapproved.

Just fancy if we gained the vote, and lost these privileges!

STAR PUPILS

From Boston Post.

The school concert was about to begin. Four little girls were dressed to represent the word "star," and each had one letter of that word pinned on to her snowy-white frock. Each letter began the verse of a touching little song.

"Now," said the teacher, "form yourselves in position and wait until the curtain goes up."

The little girls did as they were told, and while the piano played the accompaniment the curtain went up.

Instead of applause, deep silence from the audience met the children. They had got into the wrong order, and the word they spelled was "rats."

ANOTHER EQUAL SUFFRAGE VICTORY

(From the Brooklyn Eagle)

Woman suffrage is coming East at a rapid rate. Following Illinois, the Ohio Legislature has passed a bill giving women the right to vote for Presidential electors, which only awaits the expected signature of the Governor. When the law is signed, Ohio, with her 24 electoral votes, will be second only to Illinois as a State in which women will have a voice in national affairs.

The new victory is a complete vindication of those who have sought to enfranchise women through State action. In a way, the result is the first fruit of the recent campaign, when both great national parties for the first time put suffrage planks in their platforms. As has been pointed out, the inevitable consequences of that action will be the rapid spread of equal suffrage, for the reason that it removed the chief obstacle to direct granting of suffrage by State Legislatures. With both parties on record as favoring woman suffrage, there remains no excuse or political justification for the evading of the question on the part of legislators.

With legislators in such States as Ohio responding to the gain in prestige of the movement through the favorable action of the national parties, it would seem that a quickening of the process is sure to follow in all States. . . . Women may now vote in Presidential elections in States that cast a total of 115 (120—the Eagle forgot North Dakota—Editor Woman's Journal) electoral votes out of 531, and there remain more than three years before this franchise can be exercised. In that time equal suffrage may be expected to make tremendous progress. Ohio has given new life and impetus to the workers.

EIGHT HOURS FOR WOMEN

(From the Evening Post.)

Washington, Feb. 17.—There has been introduced in the House by Representative Keating of Colorado and in the Senate by Senator Robinson of Arkansas a measure which will, in its way, cause as much stir as did the Keating-Owen Child Labor law, signed by President Wilson last September. This new measure is an eight-hour law for women employed in industries whose product enters into interstate commerce. It follows the lines of the Federal Child Labor act in that it forbids shipment in interstate commerce of goods produced where women are, or have been within thirty days previously, employed more than eight hours in any one day or more than six days in any week.

New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Rhode Island are the States whose women wage-earners will be to the greatest degree affected by this legislation, should it pass. The industries to which the proposed law applies are largely centred in that territory. How great a proportion of the nine million wage-earning women (and girls) in the United States are now employed in these industries has not been ascertained, but it is estimated to reach a total greater than the number of the children affected by the Child Labor act.

Back of the measures are the National Women's Trade Union League, the National Consumers' League and other bodies. It will have the particular attention and support of the only "Congresswoman" in the new Congress, Miss Rankin of Montana.

WANT TO BE JURORS WHERE CHILDREN COME IN.

Colorado women are demanding a change in the State constitution in order that they may sit as jurors in trials where women or children are involved. Judge Ben B. Lindsey has long advocated making women eligible for jury service.

NEWS FOR WOMEN

(From the New York Tribune)

There was a budget of news for women yesterday that spoke volumes for the steady, on-marching swing of their cause. The women of Ohio gained the right to vote for Presidential Electors—making thirteen States (fourteen, Ed. W. J.) in which Presidential suffrage exists, affecting a total of 115 votes (120) out of 531 in the Electoral College. President Wilson "cordially and sincerely" felicitated Dr. Anna Howard Shaw on her seventieth birthday. A delegation of Catholic suffragists pleaded with Cardinal Gibbons in Baltimore to change his attitude of opposition. And the Consumers' League registered its support of the Graves bill in this State designed to shorten the hours of waitresses.

This is a mixed batch of news. It simply represents the general uprising of women the country over in support of their rights. The President's graceful message is the best mark of the new prestige which women have gained. A coincidence of note between the Cardinal's audience at Baltimore and the effort in behalf of women workers in restaurants here suggests the unity underlying the manifold parts of the movement. Miss Sara McPike, in addressing Cardinal Gibbons, said: "Inasmuch as millions of women will have to work outside the home as long as this civilization lasts, as conditions for many are harsh almost beyond the power of words to tell, we have come many miles to implore your eminence at least to refrain from giving comfort and consolation to the 'antis.'" At the meeting of the Consumers' League it was brought out that 58 per cent. of the women employed in restaurants in this city work more than the 54 hours a week set by statute for stores and factories, and that one-fifth of them work for 12 hours seven days a week. The Graves bill merely provides that the working day in restaurants shall not exceed nine hours a day and 54 hours a week, and that women shall not be employed between 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. Not extravagant legislation, it will be agreed.

It is precisely this many-sidedness of women's activity and the fundamental unity of their cause that give it today its impressiveness and strength.

VOTING FOR MANKIND

(From Ohio State Journal)

Voting for woman suffrage is not voting for a group, but it is voting for mankind, a large part of which woman is. It is bound to come, and those who fight it now will have something to regret, especially if the women get after them in future political conflicts, as they will and should. The little spurts of opposition to the supremacy of righteous law that we see nowadays will not look well when the logic of events is unrolled for future inspection. And that day is coming. The world is turning around fast these days, and the whims and notions that used to be regarded as opinions will soon, like bubbles, disappear from the current of affairs. The divinity that shapes our ends is very busy these days arranging for the truth of life and for honoring those who are faithful to it.

"I wish to record my conviction that a close connection exists between our lack of intelligent action and the irresponsible position of women in relation to municipal activities. In my incessant travel I find in Portland, Oregon, in Los Angeles, in Denver—in any city where mothers, teachers, nurses, carry a full share of responsibility as citizens—a livelier inquiry why and where children die, than in our sleepier Eastern cities, a finer rivalry to keep all the children alive, and happy, and good."—Mrs. Florence Kelley in "Children in the Cities," published in "National Municipal Review," April, 1915.

BUSINESS WOMEN

Ethel M. Smith Held Important Position in Bureau of Fisheries Before Taking Position as Organizer in National Association

The recent passage of Representative Keating's resolution of inquiry in reference to the discrimination against women in the Federal Service brings prominently into the lime-light two well-known sisters of the Capital City, the Misses Ethel and Florence Smith, active workers for women, who have started the ball rolling for the "square deal for women" promised by Representative Keating and others co-operating with the little handful of clerks in Uncle Sam's big work shops who are fighting valiantly to secure fair treatment for all women in the Civil Service, and its co-ordinate, equal pay for equal work.

Miss Ethel M. Smith and her younger sister, Miss Florence, have both been identified with the National Association's suffrage work in Washington, and elsewhere, for years, and both are college-

ETHEL M. SMITH,
An Active Worker for the National Association

bred women who, by their broad education, scientific training, and efficiency in positions of trust requiring more than average ability, have proved to the world that women, even young women, are capable of holding most acceptably the higher clerkships in the Federal Service and emphasizing by their success Mr. Keating's claim that "appointments and promotions should be made upon grounds of capability alone, without regard to sex" in the Civil Service as well as elsewhere.

Miss Smith and her sister are natives of Springfield, Ill. George Washington University is Miss Ethel Smith's Alma Mater, although she also attended Columbia for some time. For almost fourteen years she held the important post of editor of the many publications sent out by the Bureau of Fisheries, and only relinquished her position two years ago to accept a place on the National Board of the N. A. W. S. A. Her efficient service as District Organizer on the Congressional Committee under Mrs. Medill McCormick is still bearing good fruit. Miss Smith was for a time in Chicago at the National's Illinois Headquarters, and at New York State Headquarters, doing practical and most helpful work; she also took an active part in the New Jersey campaign.

Possibly Miss Ethel Smith's greatest value as a suffrage worker is her ability as an organizer and her power of concentration in any desired direction. She inaugurated the National Association's efficient "Congressional Card System" now in vogue, a system by which every Senator, Congressman, and public official was placed on her card-index with a card of his own, bearing (beside his name, age, etc.) a comprehensive record of the individual obtained by the Congressional Committee, after a personal interview—the information thus obtained at first hand being tabulated so that at shortest notice, by a glance at any desired card, the political party and views of every important man in Washington—his stand on Suffrage, vote on Child Labor and other important matters—are readily obtained. The value of such information can readily be imagined, with the enormous saving of time and trouble as well as mistakes.

Miss Smith is at present employed by the Department of Labor, and one of a number of bright young women delegated by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Mr. Royal Meeker, to make a systematic inquiry from home to home to gather the necessary facts and figures from which statistical tables will be compiled giving the high cost of living, together with much valuable data obtained by the government's agents from the housewives of the city whose husbands' income is less than $1,000 per annum.

Miss Ethel Smith has also to her credit the fact that primarily by her efforts a thriving branch of the Drama League has recently taken root in the Capital City, the Washington center being already a marked success.

Miss Florence P. Smith, while somewhat overshadowed by the work of her sister, is herself decidedly a woman worth while. She also is college trained, having been a student at the Amherst Agricultural College in Massachusetts, as well as at Columbia, N. Y. Having expert knowledge, she was employed for several years as Librarian in the public library of her native city of Springfield, and is at present Assistant Librarian in the Bureau of Plant Industry here.

Miss Florence Smith has been an active participant in the fearless work inaugurated by her sister and other feminine Federal employees, having herself also signed the now famous letter sent to the Senators and members from suffrage States setting forth the discrimination against women, based entirely upon sex-bias, in the matter particularly of appointments under the Civil Service. This letter, signed by nine young women, has already won friends for Mr. Keating's resolution.

The younger Miss Smith has recently been elected a member of the Board of Representatives of the Federal Employees' Union, a newly organized branch in Washington of the American Federation of Labor, formed exclusively of government workers. Owing largely to her championship of the Keating resolution, and her work for the betterment of women, the Federal Employees' Union recently went on record as demanding that women be accorded justice and the same treatment as men in the Civil Service.

THE DEBT

A Serial Story by Alice Duer Miller

From New York Tribune

Once upon a time there was a woman to whom her brother owed a debt. It was not a debt collectible under the law; it was a question of some possessions inherited from distant ancestors, which he had often agreed to share with her; and most people thought it would be just for him to do so.

But every time she went to ask for payment he made a different excuse. Sometimes he told her it was for her best interest that he should retain the money, as he was so much cleverer than she. Sometimes he asked her why she wanted it; money, he said, was in many ways degrading; it had done him little good, and he saw no reason to think it would make her perfect.

"But," she said, "I need it to live."

"What!" he cried, "you confess to such a selfish desire! You are not a true woman. I doubt if I should be justified in giving money to you. You might use it for some wicked purpose."

"I should use it very sensibly," said she.

"Ah!" answered her brother, "bring me proof of that, and I will pay you at once."

So the woman went away and collected facts about the wise ways in which she and other women had spent money. But when she came back there was a sign on her brother's door that said: "Please do not nag me." And the neighbors told her he was becoming irritated at her persistence, and that the only way she could collect the money would be to go away and forget all about it, for then she would cease to antagonize him.

A few days later a fire broke out in the bank where they both kept all their funds. And the woman worked as hard as anybody to put out the blaze, and every one praised her for her courage and efficiency. Some said: "You are quite brave, though you are only a woman," and some said, "You deserve everything in that bank"; but they kept their accounts elsewhere. And the bank president gave her a pretty flower, for he said he knew that that was what a true woman liked best.

But her brother came to her and said:

(To be continued when Time and events give us the last instalment.)

PLAN TO INSTRUCT GIRLS ON HYGIENE

Committee of Chicago Woman's City Club will Reach Workers in Factories, Stores, Clubs as Health Measure

Chicago, Ill.—The Social Hygiene committee of the Woman's City Club, headed by Dr. Rachelle Yarros, is preparing to start a campaign of education among the girls of the city in stores, factories and clubs. To give them all the information they need for their health and development is the prime object of the move.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, president of the City Club, explains the campaign thus:

"We have been giving lectures in some of the department stores. Groups of the girls are gathered together, with the permission of the store managers, and lectured on questions of social hygiene."

JOURNALISM AS FIELD FOR UP-TO-DATE WOMEN

Philadelphia.—The woman's paper, the woman reporter, manuscript and proof-reading work for women were a few of the subjects discussed in the second of a series of conferences on professional and business opportunities for women on Feb. 8, under the auspices of the Bureau of Occupation for Married Women. The other organizations interested in the conference were the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, Bryn Mawr College Appointment Bureau, Swarthmore College, University of Pennsylvania Appointment Bureau, the Drexel Institute, Temple University, the College Club, the Civic Club, the New Century Club and the Philomusian Club.

Give us the emotional vote and we care not who gets the thoughtful one.—**Ohio State Journal.**

ASSISTING THE RURAL VOTER

"Milk Strike" is One of The Rural Problems Which Suffrage Might Help to Settle.

By Amelia McDonald Cutler

The burning question of the hour in New York State is the milk strike. For the first time in the history of dairy farming, the farmers have united and accomplished something as a group. Before the outbreak of the European war, the cost of labor, Western grain and transportation was so great that the farmer was just able to make expenses. After the war, labor and grain soared still higher. The farmers' wives and little children began to do field work to save the expenses of the hired man who could not be found for love or [illegible]. Farmers were unable to meet their feed bills. They sold their milk supply. It was this situation which the farm leaders took advantage of to press their claims for one cent more per quart for milk.

It is a great pity that no newspaper woman visited the dairy districts last September to feature the work of the women in this strike. Women who were worn out by the long summer of hard work, took upon themselves willingly the extra burden of making butter at home as their mothers and grandmothers had done. Without the help of the women, the strike would not have been won. They were the silent partners of the strike.

The women of the Eastern dairy regions have long suffered a great economic wrong. They have worked long hours—from 5 A. M. until 9 P. M.—just to keep things going. And recently they have worked still longer, and slighted their housework and children's clothes, only to see their life work "run behind."

The individual farmer is only too willing to install a milking machine and save that part of his wife's work, but he cannot get ahead enough to buy the machine. His wife would be glad to send out the wash, but there are no women to wash, or co-operative laundries to send it to. Both the farmer and his wife are held in a vise. Everything they have is invested in their home and farm. It is impossible to sell out quickly and take up another trade. It is "do or die."

In the face of this condition, there was just one thing to do—strike for higher prices. The city newspapers, with but one exception, have been unsympathetic toward the farmer and solicitous of the consumer; but the National Housewives' League called a special meeting in New York and endorsed the Farmers' League. I hope that the milk investigations will present the real facts as quickly as possible. It is necessary for suffrage workers to understand them.

The farmers must have this one cent a quart more, or be driven to the wall. That fact must be conceded. The cost of distribution of milk charged to consumer is at present far greater than it should be. Into every city street come several distributors every morning. They overlap, and retrace one another's routes. Obviously, the first thing for the city public to demand is a joint delivery for milk. The second economy would come in charging for broken or missing bottles. The third step is to apply scientific management to the other items of cost in distribution, and to insist upon publicity of this cost. Besides milk, the great milk-dealers sell cream, cheese, sugar of milk, condensed milk and by-products known as casein, from which buttons are made. It has never been clear that the entire expense of running these plants has not been charged to the account of bottled milk alone, and the big profits of the company derived from the by-products. It is a question of bookkeeping. The economic waste of tipping janitors was a revelation brought out by the Weeks Investigation. The public must demand a full report on all of the processes of these companies before it accepts the startling statement that it costs more to collect and ship milk to the cities than the cost to the farmer who owns the land, the cows, and supplies the feed and the labor of milking.

It is a matter of highest importance that suffragists, acting as they do for the mother of the farm and the mother of the cities, should be alive to the situation. By endorsing the claims of the farmer, suffragists will not only aid the women and children of the farms, but will increase the milk supply and improve the quality. If it pays to keep cows, the farmer will restock his dairy again. By insisting upon economies in distribution, milk can be kept at a retail price within the purchasing power of the working women and children of the cities.

A knowledge of this situation on the part of the suffragists will play an important part in the coming suffrage campaigns. (The political organization of the Western farmers, led by the North Dakota movement, is of the greatest significance. We must win the confidence of that organization.) If the suffragists go to the farmers urging them to "Double the Rural Vote" by enfranchising their wives, so that together their votes may be cast for State officials who will uphold the claims of the farmer, a real service in behalf of the rural people and suffrage will be performed.

MANAGES CLOTHING CONCERN FOR 24 YEARS

Racine Woman Successfully Handles Affairs of Company Founded by Husband—Held Respect and Admiration of Competitors

The retirement of Mrs. E. V. Laughton as treasurer and general manager of the Chicago Rubber Clothing Company of Racine, Wis., has again brought to the attention of the public the interesting career of a remarkable business woman. For 24 years she has been the manager of this big concern, which now employs about 400 men and women and has capital stock of $350,000.

Her husband, George H. Laughton, founded the company in 1879, and upon his death in 1892 she immediately took charge. Her successful handling of the affairs of the concern insured her re-election year after year by the stockholders, and it was only at her urgent request that she was permitted to resign as treasurer.

Every employee of the company was and is an ardent admirer of Mrs. Laughton. Every travelling salesman representing the company had unbounded praise for the energetic, resourceful woman who has been the backbone of the business for a third of a century. She early won the admiration and respect of her competitors in the rubber clothing business, and she never lost it.

BETTER LAWS FOR EDUCATION

President Suzzalo Commends Legislators for Two Bills Bringing Harmony Among Educational Servants of State

Olympia, Wash.—Two new bills for the better administration of the educational system recently received favorable action in the Legislature.

President Suggalo of the State University was greatly pleased when he heard of their passage, and commended the statesmanship of the legislators. He said:

"The results of the passing of the two bills on higher education are four. It has made clear that the State wants co-operation within the five parts of the higher educational systems. It has shown this by passing an act which gives to each institution some exclusive functions. Then the attitude of the Legislature is most clear in its desire for efficiency and economy, and for this reason it has eradicated certain wasteful professional duplication.

"In the third place, the Legislature has shown that it wants harmony and co-operation among the educational servants of the State, which is to be secured through a scientific study of the needs. This is clearly indicated by the establishment of a board of higher curricula which provides for annual meetings, biennial reports and a continuous internal survey. The act, too, makes a real higher educational system, for it prescribes that the entrance requirements to the various State institutions shall not be less than graduation from an accredited high school."

MUNICIPAL REST ROOM FOR PHOENIX WOMEN

Have No Difficulty in Securing It After Suffrage Bill Passed, Though Previous Efforts Had Been In Vain

Phoenix, Ariz.—What woman can accomplish has been demonstrated in Phoenix, Arizona, where an ideal rest room has been established by the city.

For years the city and country women urged a rest room, receiving scant attention from the powers that be. A noticeable change was apparent after the passage of the suffrage amendment, and it was not difficult for the women workers to secure the co-operation of various men's organizations and a successful hearing. The city not only built an attractive building, but completely furnished it, and now maintains it, with Mrs. E. H. Abbot, a leading suffrage worker, as its matron.

The municipal rest room is located on the city hall plaza in the heart of the city. It is the country woman's haven of rest. Here she brings her small baby, which she is privileged to leave in the nursery while she does her day's shopping. Here she may enjoy her luncheon, which she has brought from her home. Here she may bring her bit of needlework and exhibit it. There are so many things possible for her now that she has a place to go to "clean up when she comes to town." Her parcels are delivered at the rest room, and her day, that before had been a burden, has become a pleasure.

The reading room is a source of joy to many who drop in for a few hours rest. Club women have donated scores of volumes, and leading magazines and newspapers are on file. Suffrage literature has place in the collection, and exchange of views has led to many an interesting debate.

The tourist has found a home in the room, for the atmosphere of the city's gift to women has made it a favorite rendezvous for the stranger in the great western country. The city folk are not at all averse to dropping in now and then. According to Mrs. Abbot's last report, over 2,000 women register there each month.

SAVINGS BANKS MUTUAL BENEFITS

Important Factors In Encouraging Economy — Bring Social Stability — Scientific Taxation of Investments Needed

By William Lloyd Garrison, Jr.

Of the several forms of saving, none is so widely popular and so well established in the State of Massachusetts as the deposit of money at interest in the incorporated savings banks throughout the State. This is particularly true in the case of women, as these banks justly enjoy public confidence and are operated not for profit but for the mutual benefit and protection of the public whom they serve. The great majority of these banks pay dividends at the rate of 4% annually on the money so deposited, although at times when money is usually plentiful, some of the banks find it impossible to invest the depositors' balances with the proper degree of security and realize more than 3½%.

The mutual savings bank plan, which was first operated as a practical scheme in Scotland, in 1810, was organized on the philanthropic theory that the more fortunate members of the community owed it to the less fortunate to devise some plan whereby their small savings might be safely protected and encouraged to accumulate. On the other hand, it was felt that any such activity would result in the strengthening of the foundations of citizenship, and would create a constantly increasing influence in favor of law and order.

The first public act of legislation in the world which recognized the beneficent character of savings banks, and extended to them the sanction and protection of the law, must be credited to the Legislature of Massachusetts. On December 13, 1816, "The Provident Institution for Savings in the Town of Boston" was duly chartered and immediately proved its usefulness to the community. The last official reports show this bank to be holding in its safe-keeping some $56,278,458 of the people's savings.

The number of deposit accounts in this State increased from 24,256 in 1834 to 2,349,207 in 1915. Despite the fact that there is in these deposits a certain amount of money which might properly be called investment money, rather than savings money, it is obvious that when so large a percentage of all the people in the State take advantage of this protective form of savings, the depositors must represent all classes, including to a great extent the industrious and saving poor. The average deposit is $395, or $251.49 per capita, in relation to the entire population of the State, if we assume that each deposit represents a single depositor. It is interesting to note that among savings bank depositors are included some 68,780 school children, or almost one-half the total enrollment.

May I state briefly the savings bank development in this State? In 1834, there were 22 banks; in 1915, 195. The deposits of 1834 amounted to $3,407,773; those in 1915, $928,830,655; and the latest unpublished figures indicate that the total deposit has now crossed the billion-dollar mark.

This sum of savings money has come to be a factor of great moment in the financial economy of Massachusetts. It furnishes an abundant sum for the development of all forms of real estate and for many and varied investment activities. And it is not unlikely that the influence upon that great mass of depositors, individually and collectively, is a factor of tremendous social stability to the community, to say nothing of its power for the development of self-respect, self-reliance and protection against the inroads of misfortune.

Legislation is now pending to reduce the tax on certain classes of savings bank investments from ½ of 1% to ¼ of 1% annually. Not only should this legislation pass, but the day should soon come when a scientific method of taxation is established which will place no burden of taxation upon savings of any kind, least of all upon the savings of the poor, which constitute, perhaps, the most effectual social bulwark which a State can possess.

NEW BOND LAWS FOR NEW YORK

A measure which recently came before the New York Assembly provides for the issuance of serial bonds by municipalities, to be disposed of at a public sale. The bill further provides that such sales shall be well advertised, that the bonds shall be subject to an optional taxpayers' referendum, and the validity of bond issues shall rest upon a referendum by taxpayers.

The purpose of this law is to protect the taxpayer, and to require that all municipal bonds shall be sold in a manner likely to bring the highest prices. It is intended to abolish so-called "private sales," that is, the disposal of entire bond issues to dealers at a fixed price without allowing sufficient competition to enable the municipality to secure the highest possible return. In the past taxpayers in the smaller towns have often suffered from the practice of "private sale" of bonds, and frequently bonds have been disposed of to dealers at from 3 to 5 points below their market value.

This law is intended to apply to cities not in the first and second class, as listed by the State.

IOWA BOND LAW AIDS COMMUNITY CENTERS

If the bill introduced by Representative Weaver, of Des Moines, is passed, Iowa cities of 50,000 population or over will be allowed to issue bonds to build community center houses and recreation grounds.

Under the provisions of the bill, city councils would have the power to divide the city into community districts similar to existing improvement districts. The matter of building would be settled by a referendum in the community district, which could be called on petition of fifteen per cent. of the electors.

The purpose of the bill is to give relief to residents of outlying districts by enabling them to carry out improvements for their own benefit.

TO HELP SECURE GOOD WATER

A bill has been introduced into the Oregon Legislature by Representative Dedmen to permit small communities, not now incorporated as villages or towns, to incorporate and to issue bonds, the proceeds from which are to go toward installing municipal water works.

The purpose of the bill is to make it possible for small towns which are unable to make municipal improvements through bond issues, to own their own public improvements.

WOMEN INFLUENCE REAL ESTATE BUSINESS

Woman's influence is growing rapidly in the real estate business, according to John H. Sinberg, a Philadelphia real estate broker. This is because real estate men are fast learning that it is usually the woman who choses a home, and her ideas of what a home should be must be considered. Discussing the changes in handling a real estate business that have come about in recent years, Mr. Sinberg said:

"The real estate business has been undergoing changes so subtle that few in the business have recognized the importance of the trend to which certain seemingly accidental transactions point. The progressive brokers are finding important benefits in that peculiar kind of service—real professional service—which helps them to gain standing like the lawyer or physician.

"To serve clients efficiently the broker must have at his command something in addition to real estate knowledge. He must know family finances, cost of living, cost of home operating, efficiency in domestic machinery and arrangement, in order to advise the family.

"To see how many real estate men disregard these factors, one has but to inspect the many new dwellings erected. Most of them are man-planned for women's use and put up by men who know little about women's requirements.

"All the little details that enter into home-planning seem trifling to a man; but they have a direct relationship to the percentage of vacancies in apartment houses and other structures where women are the final judges. That is why real estate men are beginning to study the women's magazines, periodicals and newspapers that have many women readers."

DUBUQUE SCHOOL BONDS

The question whether Iowa women want the vote or not was answered in Dubuque on Feb. 14, when 2,655 women turned out to help secure a new high school for the city. Their vote was exceeded by the men by less than 500, and was overwhelmingly in favor of the $500,000 bond issue.

The woman's vote was about 5 to 1 in favor of the new high school—the men's vote about 3 to 1.

The outcome of the election has been watched all over the State, but especially by Davenport, which expects to vote upon a $450,000 bond issue for the same purpose on March 12.

Conditions in Davenport are very similar to those in Dubuque—a large foreign population, strong anti-suffrage sentiment, and pronounced wet interests. Consequently the result in Dubuque has made the Davenport women who are working for a new high school extremely hopeful.

The Dubuque vote was the heaviest ever polled in a school election in that city.

BOND ISSUES

Cole County, Mo., $300,000, 5%, Road.

Cuyahoga County, O., $600,000, 4½%, Bridge.

Indianapolis School City, $175,000, 5½%, improvement.

Portland, Ore., $115,000, 6%, improvement.

Winston-Salem, No. Car., $80,000, 4½%, municipal improvement.

Bond issues as listed are already in the hands of bond dealers. Prices paid are not quoted, and consequently the net return is not to be estimated by the given rate of interest.

FIRST NATIONAL FOREST ROAD

The Secretary of Agriculture has authorized the location survey of a section of the first project in road construction submitted under the "National Forest Section" of the Federal Aid Road Act. This section is the only one in the law which provides for actual construction of roads by the Federal Government. Roads built under authority of this part of the law are designed primarily to promote economic development and to serve public convenience in localities where much of the land is in National Forests. The proposed road is in the Apache National Forest, Greenlee County, Arizona.

The preliminary estimate of the cost of construction of the 71 miles of road to be surveyed is $342,500. Greenlee County proposes to hold a bond election to raise the necessary funds to contribute fifty per cent. of this amount. An additional 29 miles of road in Apache County will be necessary to complete the project, and, according to the preliminary estimate, will bring the total cost to $420,000.

Approval of the plans for the survey was based upon the industrial resources which will be opened up and also upon the offer of one-half co-operation by the county. The construction of the road will make possible a north and south trunk line through a region now inaccessible, and will connect with existing east and west State highways. In addition it will, it is stated, make possible the sales of large bodies of timber for the use of copper mines in southern Arizona, and will afford means of travel for settlers, besides cheapening the cost of protecting and administering the National Forest. The development of water power in the region will be assisted, and a beautiful recreation area will be opened up for tourist travel and for the residents of the desert cities during the summer months.

In each case, under the terms of the law, the road funds must be derived partly from local sources, and the amount to be expended in any county by the government is limited to ten per cent. of the estimated value of the timber and forage resources of the National Forests in that county.

Several other projects for which co-operation has been offered are pending for roads in California, Montana, and Idaho. Where two projects have equal claim for consideration, the decision will be made in favor of the one for which the best offer of co-operation is made.

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ORIGINAL PLAN OF CAPITAL CITY STILL THE BEST

Major L'Enfant's Design Drawn With George Washington's Approval, Found by Modern Engineers to be Entirely Satisfactory Today— Park Improvement and Fine Art Commissions Protect Capital's Physical Charm

WASHINGTON PROVES WISDOM OF PLANNING BEFORE BUILDING

George Washington, the "Father of his country," may also be called the "Father of American city planning," for he it was whose foresight demanded a comprehensive plan for the city chosen to be the nation's capital.

Necessity for Permanent Site

The story of how the site of the capital city was selected is an interesting episode in the history of the United States. Soon after independence had been declared, Congress met in Philadelphia, in 1783. A body of unpaid soldiers marched to the building where the deliberations were being held and demanded their pay. After several days of siege, Congress adjourned to Princeton, N. J., to finish its business. For the first time, then, the necessity for establishing a permanent federal capital was impressed upon the legislators.

States Offer Inducements

In the Constitution adopted in 1787 was a clause which read, "Congress is given power to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district, not exceeding ten miles square, as may by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress become the seat of government of the United States." Two years later, at the opening session of the first Congress under the Constitution in New York City, petitions asking for the seat of the capital came in from several States. Virginia and Maryland both offered ten square miles and money for the construction of federal buildings, while the northern States had suggestions for a more northerly location.

Potomac Is Chosen

While this question became an important issue, Congress met again in Philadelphia in 1790, whereupon a bill was introduced in the Senate to "determine the permanent seat of Congress and the government of the United States." After much debate a resolution was offered and carried that "a site on the Potomac river, between the mouth of the Eastern Branch and the Conogocheague, be accepted for the permanent seat of government." The Conogocheague was a stream in Washington county, Md., beyond the Blue Ridge.

President Looks Over Ground

By this act, the President, who himself favored the chosen location, was empowered to appoint three commissioners to survey and plan the new city. These commissioners were to have all the planning and constructing completed for the President and Congress by the first Monday in December, 1800. Washington was thoroughly familiar with the whole Potomac Valley, as he had stopped in Georgetown and Alexandria many times during the Revolutionary days. Before choosing his engineer, he went over the ground carefully himself, and devised a plan that he thought would be adequate for a great metropolis of the future. This

THE ULTIMATE WASHINGTON

From the original rendering by F. V. L. Hoppin.

The plan laid out by the Commission of 1901 for the national capital of the future is being surely, if very slowly realized. That plan is here pictured. The magnificent memorial to Lincoln is under construction at the river end of the great parkway, which stretches for a distance of two and two-thirds miles from the Library of Congress to the Potomac River. To the west of the White Lot are the Pan-American Union Building, the Continental Hall of the D. A. R., and the American Red Cross Building under construction, all fitting into the plan. Between the Washington Monument and the Harbor stands the new Bureau of Engraving and Printing Building, also a part of the plan of 1901. The Department of Agriculture Building and the National Museum face the Mall as it is to be. Flanking the Capitol on either side are the beautiful office buildings of the Senate and House of Representatives, and north of the Capitol are the Union Station and the Washington Post Office—all steps forward in the attainment of the Ideal Washington.

place that Congress had chosen for the new capital was a combination of thick wobds, bare fields and swamps. It offered to the President a tremendous task, that of building a federal city on absolutely virgin soil. He met the occasion with fortitude and wisdom.

L'Enfant the Engineer

There was in Philadelphia a French military engineer named Pierre Charles L'Enfant. This man was commissioned by George Washington to plan the city. During the Revolution he had taught the minutemen to plan and erect fortifications; and had remodeled the City Hall in New York for the use of the first Congress. L'Enfant asked Jefferson to furnish him with the existing plans of some of the great European cities, such as London, Paris, Amsterdam, Naples and Genoa. He disavowed any intention of imitating these, but observed: "I shall endeavor to delineate in a new and original way the plan, the contrivance of which the President has left to me, but the contemplation of what exists of well-improved situations, even the comparison of these with defective ones, will suggest a variety of new ideas, and is necessary to refine and strengthen the judgment." (C. B. Todd, Washington, the National Capital.)

L'Enfant made three reports to President Washington, the third one being found acceptable. The plans then existing in American cities were of the checkerboard type exclusively. The Frenchman was quick to see the disadvantages which such a lay-out entailed, and decided upon a combination of the checkerboard and the radiating schemes. He had, of course, a unique problem to deal with, because Washington was to be purely a governmental and residential centre. His foresight took this fact into consideration.

How the Plan Was Made

Choosing Capitol Hill at the extreme eastern point of his plan as a starting place, L'Enfant first laid down streets parallel to it, running due east and west. These were named after the letters of the alphabet, A, B, C and so forth. Next he drew a set of streets running north and south, cutting the others at right angles, which were distinguished by numerals. Radiating from Capitol Hill, the engineer laid out several wide, straight avenues cutting the checkerboard at many angles, thus forming squares, parallelograms and circles to serve as breathing spots for pedestrians and vehicles of all kinds. These were named after the States then in the Union. Pennsylvania avenue, running northwest from the capitol, was the connecting link with the presidential residence. A Mall, or wide parkway, was conceived, to be laid on a straight east-west axis between Capitol Hill and the Potomac River. L'Enfant planned to have long rows of trees and statues in this Mall, and his desire has fortunately been fulfilled, for the Washington Monument and the Lincoln Memorial are both situated in this area.

A Comprehensive Scale

The original map of the city of Washington, on file in the office of Public Buildings and Grounds, has upon it the following statement by Pierre Charles L'Enfant: "The positions for the grand edifices and for the several grand squares or areas of different shapes, as they are laid down, were first determined on the most advantageous ground, commanding the most extensive prospects, and the better susceptible of such improvements as the various objects may require. Lines or avenues of direct communication have been devised to connect the separate and most distant objects with the principals, and to preserve through the whole a reciprocity of sight at the same time. Attention has been paid to the passing of those leading avenues over the most favorable ground for prospect and for convenience." This excerpt from the engineer's statement shows with what great care and solicitude he worked. He was building primarily for the future, and made his plans to meet the needs of a great city. The avenues as he drew them were from 130 to 160 feet wide, and the narrowest street was 90 feet across. Think what it would mean to Boston or New York today if they had been mapped out on such generous proportions as was the capital!

When L'Enfant's plan was completed, the three commissioners wanted to have it engraved and published, but the maker declined to allow this to be done. He feared that speculators would immediately buy up all the best locations, and raise cheap buildings, to the detriment of his proposed vistas and avenues. So, on March 1, 1792, Washington was forced to dismiss L'Enfant and appoint in his stead Andrew Ellicott. His plan was a close imitation of the Frenchman's. It was published later in 1792, and had a wide circulation.

A Long Interim

In the years between 1800, when the government was instituted in Washington, and 1901, L'Enfant's ideas were not strictly adhered to. Obstinate persons in high authority insisted on putting the Treasury Building across Pennsylvania Avenue, breaking the vista from the Capitol to the White House; while the Pennsylvania Railroad constructed a station on the Mall, violating the original purpose of that section to a certain degree. Toward the very end of the nineteenth century, however, men with high ideals for the capital stepped into the limelight, and insisted that petty interests and selfish building should give way to the fulfillment of the best planning obtainable. James A. McMillan, Senator from Michigan, devoted over ten years of his life to plans for the betterment of the capital. A model city was his one ideal. He organized the commission, consisting of D. H. Burnham, Charles F. McKim, Augustus St. Gaudens and Frederick L. Olmsted, who made the report to his Senate Committee in the Fifty-seventh Congress, entitled "The Improvement of the Park System of the District of Columbia."

The result of this commission was the Park Commission report of 1902, recommending a return to the original L'Enfant plans, and advising that that part of the District not shown in the L'Enfant plans be developed in harmony with them. No higher tribute to the first planner could have been paid than this endorsement of his skill.

Public Interest Awakens

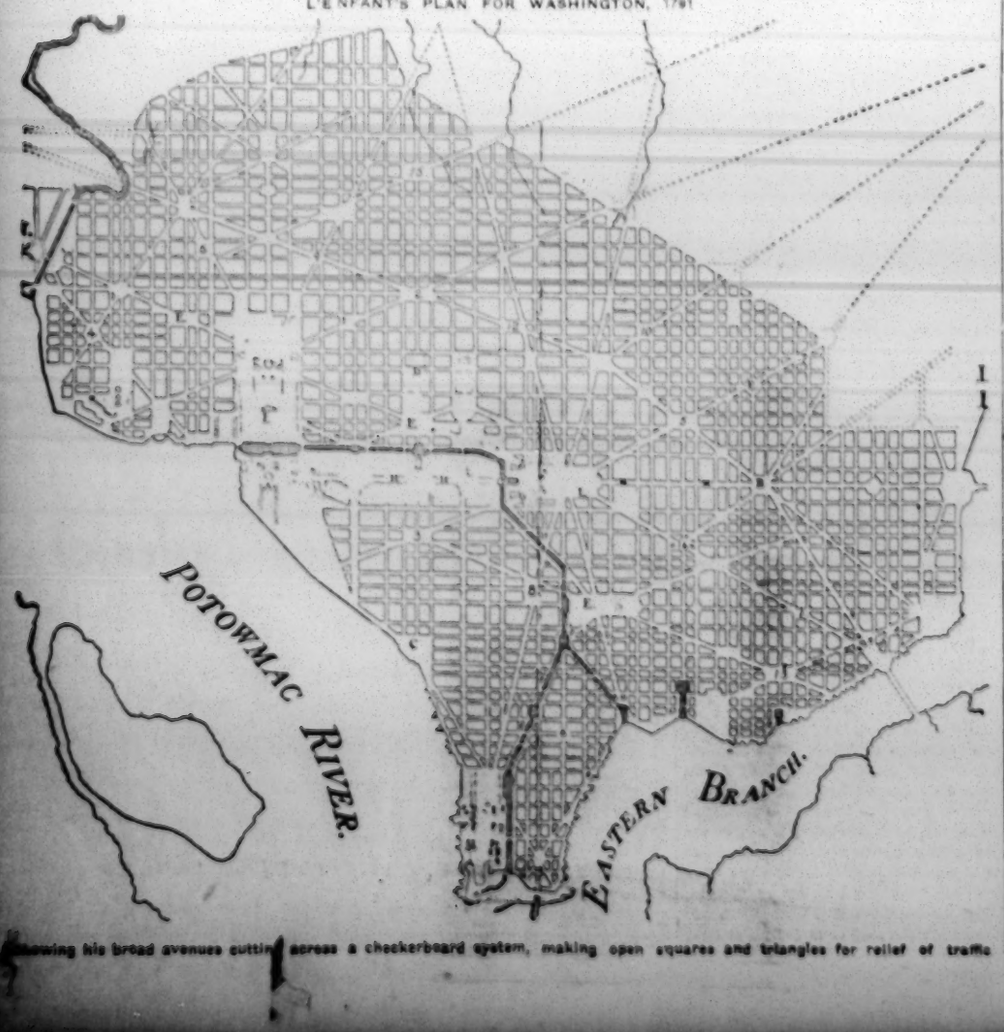
Since 1902, public interest in the planning of Washington has been much quickened. Many obstructions in the Mall have been or eventually will be removed. The erection of the Union Station north of the Capitol has solved the transportation problem to the satisfaction of the Park Commission and the railroad companies. Appropriation of the land between the Station and the Senate office building and the Capitol for use as an open park has been consummated. The National Museum and the Department of Agriculture buildings have also been located as advised by the Commission, while the Botanical Garden will eventually be removed from the lower end of the Mall, making room for more appropriate structures.

Fine Arts Commission

In 1910, Congress created a National Commission of Fine Arts and set aside $10,000 a year for its use. Every decision rendered by this commission has been in keeping with the Park Commission Plans. The following year Congress authorized an appropriation of $2,000,000 for a Lincoln Memorial to be placed in the District of Columbia, and established the Lincoln Memorial Commission, which was to avail itself of the advice of the National Fine Arts Commission. President Taft, three Senators, three Representatives, and an army engineer constituted this commission. After many meetings and the examination of several plans, the Lincoln Commission recommended to Congress that the Memorial be placed on the Mall between the Washington Monument and the Potomac River, and in a direct line with the Capitol and the Monument.

Two Presidents Lend Aid

Former Presidents Roosevelt and Taft were much interested in the proper development of the capital, and lent their personal influence to every good suggestion for its betterment. Mr. Taft has well said: "The educational effect that the architectural development of Washington along proper lines will have upon our people will be most elevating. It will show itself in the plans for the development of other cities, and it will cultivate a love of the beautiful that will make for the happiness of all."



L'ENFANT'S PLAN FOR WASHINGTON, 1791

Showing his broad avenues cutting across a checkerboard system, making open squares and triangles for relief of traffic

SUFFRAGE HOME IN CAPITAL IS HOSPITABLE

Besides Being Headquarters It is a Gathering Place for Suffragists Who Visit Washington—Publicity Room a Hive of Industry

The first question the average suffragist asks on leaving Union Station, and realizing that she has arrived in Washington, is usually, How do you get to the N. A. W. S. Association's new headquarters? And the question is a most natural one in this famous "city of magnificent distances," where to the uninitiated, at least, the many avenues branching off at a tangent are quite confusing.

How to Reach Headquarters

One of the very first advantageous things to be mentioned in connection with the splendid new home is the fact that it is most centrally located, and very easy to reach. From Union Station, if one takes the street car marked "Mt. Pleasant," it is only necessary to ask to be let out on reaching Rhode Island Avenue. On alighting from the car, if it is still daylight, on looking up the Avenue, the suffrage flag and Old Glory itself will be seen, only a little more than a block beyond, fluttering a welcome to the suffrage visitor from above the very portal of a fine mansion, upon which, today, a sign in large gold letters says "NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION."

The exterior of Mrs. Christian Dominique Hemmick's house is imposing. But the really palatial abode (which she has rented to us at a gratifying reduction in the regular rental—she herself being a suffragist), in spite of its broad front and dignified architectural design, gives but little hint of the beauty and artistic treasures within. The curving carriage walk has no porte cochere, but the deficiency is made up by the possession of fine grilled iron gates, opening on to strong oaken doors, iron barred, which in turn have long glass paneled doors behind them, and fourth and last of all, in a second mosaic paved vestibule one step above the first, the real door to the dwelling is reached. After a ring at any one of the outer bells, a trim little maid in cap and apron appears and politely ushers you in.

The Publicity Room.

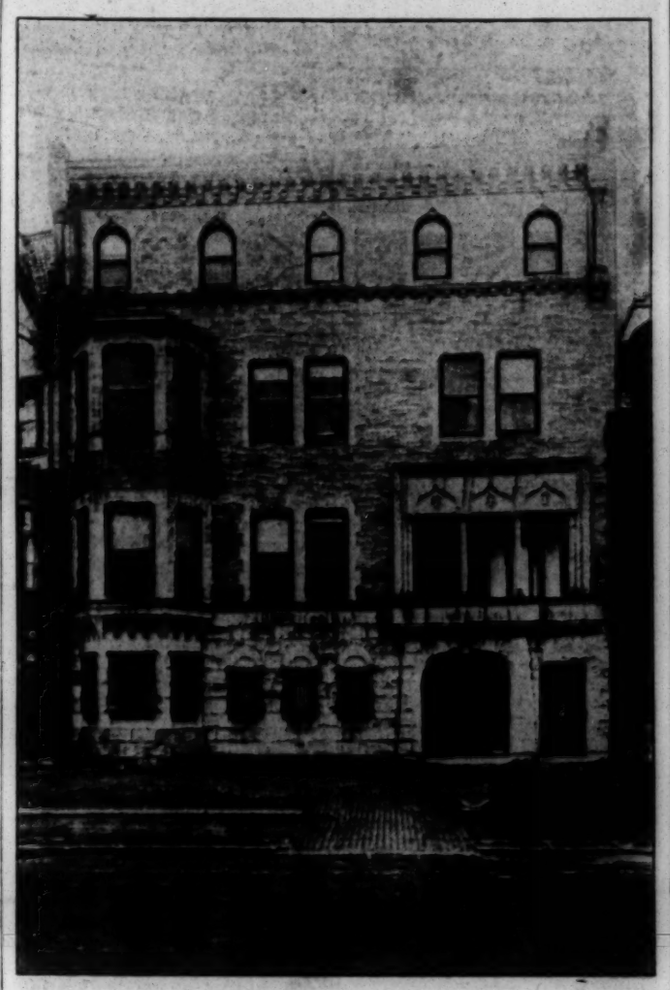
The entrance hall is a good sized room. It contains a long table, couches and chairs. A big round-faced grandfather's clock, showing the phases of the moon, stands in one corner, ticking an audible greeting. Two tall stucco columns with pretty capitals flank the broad curving staircase leading above, while to the left what was once the large billiard room or library is now the National's publicity room,—a very hive of industry. The apartment is large, but well lighted by deep-set windows, and the big bay window, a raised recess at one corner, now holds Mrs. Mosshart's desk, she being Chairman of the Press Bureau. Her efficient work is carried on in conjunction with that of her husband, Mr. George Alexander Mosshart, the well known journalist. The publicity room has a massive-beamed ceiling and a broad and deep open fireplace, in which brightly burning logs give a look of "homey comfort" on cold days. Mrs. Hemmick herself is an artist of recognized ability: a large painting on one wall in an artistic flat frame is the work of her brush. It shows a flight of doves. The soft whitish grey tone of the flying birds, against the blue sky of the background, is most effective, and causes the picture to be noticed and admired by all who chance to stray into the busy publicity room, for a glance around.

Charming Reception Room.

To the left at the far end of the entrance hall is a charming little reception room, tucked away in an unexpected corner. It is furnished with Louis Quinze dainty tables, and chairs, and a luxurious chaise longue, all of which are upholstered in pink brocade. Upon a little console table still stands a 'cute little miniature gilt sedan-chair, through the tiny glass windows of which may be seen the blue velvet lining, on which, once upon a time, reposed the gems and ornaments belonging to its fair owner, for it is a jewel case.

House Well Lighted.

One of the chief attractions of the mansion is that it is always bright and cheerful, being very cleverly lighted. The noticeable beamed ceiling of the drawing room, and the really magnificent one in the state dining room—the dark beams



HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL AMERICAN WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION IN WASHINGTON, D. C.

contrasting most effectively with the red background, a thing of beauty and a joy forever—would otherwise appear gloomy, marring the beauty of the large rooms. Ascending the great stairs, carpeted with rich red velvet, on the first landing Mrs. Hemmick herself seems to be standing to greet the coming guest. Her picture is life sized, and portrays her in a diaphanous gown with an armful of lillies. Her face wears a welcoming smile, and the portrait, an exact likeness, is the work of a noted artist, "Hubert Vos '94," is the legend hidden away in one corner.

Elizabethan Hall.

The long hall is typically Elizabethan, like the rest of the house. It is appropriately furnished with chairs, settees, and other furniture, while almost midway between the drawing room in front and the state dining room at the rear, is a fine, massive Florentine gold frame containing a large mirror, which hangs over a carved bridal chest, black with age, of about the time of Columbus, in appearance.

The drawing room is a stately chamber containing several veritable antiques, among the most precious being a very old carved Flemish cabinet and quaint desk, said to be 400 years old. The large tapestry is shown in the illustration in which also a glimpse is had of the old desk, quaint mantel reaching up to the beamed ceiling, and the entrance into the corner bay-windowed alcove, with its highbacked, antique chair. On its top a carved lion and unicorn are seen "fighting for the crown."

Susan B. Authony Room.

Although only a pleasant anteroom of medium size, an interesting room to suffragists, is the adjourning small chamber dedicated by Dr. Anna Howard Shaw to Miss Anthony last December. A small brass tablet suspended above the large door states "This room is dedicated to Susan B. Anthony, in Memory of Her Work for Suffrage." Below in smaller type is the quotation, "I know but woman—and her disfranchised."

The Anthony Room.

The Anthony room opens out by long French windows on to a delightful mosaic-paved balcony, a small queer shaped balcony, but one reminding the traveler of Venice by its six pretty carved columns, and the two flags which flutter in the breeze from its balustrade. The room is rich in furnishings; but most valued is the original table on which was written the Declaration of Sentiments. A choice piece here is also a Circassian walnut cabinet. In this have already been placed the books which are to form the nucleus of the hoped for Suffrage Library. All authors are requested to "do their bit" by sending complimentary copies of their own books, fittingly inscribed. Others having books to spare of interest to suffragists are also asked to give them.

Space permits only a cursory discription of the state dining room at the end of the long hall. Its splendid carved mantel is the finest in the mansion. It bears a Latin inscription "SPES ANCHORA VITAE," above the great fireplace where burn whole logs.

A glimpse only is caught in the illustration of the long hall of the Minstrels' Gallery at the end of the state dining room, but the near view shows it in detail, with the narrow winding stairs, and the top of the chairs of the musicians, just showing above the rail.

The small breakfast room adjoining is lighted with pretty leaded glass and boasts a fine table, serving stand, and a full dozen Jacobean high backed finely carved chairs. The massive carved buffet, in old Flemish style, in the large dining room is very choice.

No justice can be done the beautiful Florentine inlaid furniture in the chambers above, and the other objects of beauty and interest. But enough has been said to prove the house a wonderful Home for Suffrage and the motto on the carved mantel, "Hope the anchor of life," most appropriate.

ALICE LEE MOQUE.

THE DRAWING ROOM IN THE NEW HOME